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BIRTHS.

At Shanghai, on the 24th of May, Mrs. RICHARD KUHN, of a daughter, Prematurely. On the 27th May, at Shanghai, the wife of GEORGE W. NOEL, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 28th April, at Seattle, U.S.A., VESTA, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Baldwin, D.D., to NORMAN THORPE SAUNDERS of Shanghai. On the 23rd May, at Shanghai, MARGUERITE EMMA PIETZSCH to JOHN VINCENT CHAMPEYS DAVIS.

DEATH.

On the 20th May, at Shanghai, JENNY ADLER, the beloved wife of E. Adler, aged 27.

**The Hongkong Telegraph**  
MAIL SUPPLEMENT,  
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1906.

### DISEASE IN BANGKOK.

(28th May.)

Some time ago, considerable amusement was afforded those who claim to have some acquaintance with the health conditions of Bangkok by the announcement made in a Bangkok journal that because the thermometer had fallen to 65 or 70 degrees Fahrenheit the capital of Siam was one of the healthiest spots in the Far East. The writer even gravely suggested that in time Bangkok would become the winter resort of the malaria-stricken, jaundiced, and effete merchants of Hongkong and Singapore. With its marvellous climate, its wonderful system of canals which, in fair-weather days—probably in the time of Sir John Mandeville or Baron Munchausen—carried for Bangkok the title of the Venice of the East, its delightful inhabitants and so forth, Bangkok was held out as an ideal land for those who wished to recuperate after their dreary labours in British colonies. Not a word was said about the lack of a water supply, the absence of first class hotels, the prevalence of cholera,

and the impossibility of obtaining any of the comforts and luxuries which tend to reconcile the exile to residence in the Far East. Of course, it is only right and proper that a resident in Siam should strenuously exercise his mind to see only the bright side of the picture. True, it means marvellous will power and extraordinary mental effort which might be better employed in other channels, but it is commendable, and should entitle the writer to one of those medals which are so lavishly distributed by the Siamese King on all possible occasions, from the opening of a ten-foot bridge to the celebration of a semi-Royal birthday. But occasionally we obtain a glimpse of the real state of affairs in Siam: On the 10th inst., the *Siam Free Press* published an editorial on the subject of the non-existent water supply of Bangkok, and said: "The mortality rate from cholera is growing to an alarming degree. The New Road looks like one long procession of coffins daily from dawn to dark, and still there seems to be no serious effort made to stem the tide of death. We were informed a couple of days ago by a high official that the project of supplying Bangkok with a wholesome water system would be shortly undertaken and that the work would be completed within five years, according to present calculations. This looks hopeful; but how many will have shuffled off the mortal coil before the crystal fountains of Chinal will relieve the wants of the population, which season after season is driven to the most desperate straits to provide enough of wholesome water to tide over the dry months of the year?" That is a very different story to the glowing account which sought to prove that Bangkok and its environs might be considered the Riviera of the Far East. The fact of the matter is that so long as the Siamese Government neglects its obvious duty to supply the inhabitants with an abundant supply of fresh water disease will continue rampant, carrying off the brightest members of the European population and decimating the natives who have to depend on the brackish water of the Menam to quench their thirst in the dry season. We may fulminate against the water authority in Hongkong when the state of the reservoirs permits of only limited and intermittent daily supply, but at least that supply is fresh and wholesome, and not laden with the germs of every disease under the sun. Siam hopes to rival Japan as a country of progress and enlightenment. A Siamese Prince is touring Japan and North China, presumably with the object of obtaining information regarding the constructive works being carried on by the Japanese. But Siam will never be recognised as a country dominated and governed by men of modern views so long as the people are allowed to wallow in the depths of disease, resulting from the lack of ordinary sanitary provisions. Bangkok may become the Mentone of the Orient, but that day, despite the rose-coloured views of enthusiastic residents, will not arrive until the first principles of hygiene are observed and an adequate and reliable system of waterworks installed.

the Queensland Government, now in Hongkong, the fact that the Commonwealth Cabinet had decided to extend the exemptions of the Immigration Restriction Act granted after considerable agitation to the Japanese, to Chinese officials, merchants, students and travellers. That is undoubtedly a step in the right direction. Australia cannot suffer by the admission of the respectable classes of Chinese who seek to broaden their mental horizon, to gain information regarding trade opportunities, to act as agents in China of Australian producers, or to acquire that education which the colleges of the Commonwealth are evidently fitted to impart. The working-man, the artisan, is not affected by the admission of Chinese gentlemen who are only making a passing visit to the country, and the cry of "Australia for the Australians" still holds good. It was only fair that advantages granted to the Japanese should be extended to the Chinese. Mr. Jones, in a further interview on this question, as to the general effect of the operation of the laws restricting the admission of Asiatic peoples into Australia, remarked to a representative of the *Hongkong Telegraph*: "With myself the question of a white Australia is not a matter of economics, it is a religion, but I am not a bigot. Apart from my frequently expressed opinion that concessions to any Asiatic race must similarly be granted to the Chinese, since my official connection with the East I have recognized the desirability of allowing the best Chinamen to visit my country." With that spirit the educated Chinese are not likely to quarrel. They have sought for nothing more from America; they have not objected to the conditions prevailing at the Australian ports with regard to the examination of Chinese visitors: and, indeed, there has been no question of attempting to secure better terms than those now offered. The Australians are wise in their generation in offering this measure of exemption from the provisions of the Restriction Act. There is a vast field for Australian enterprise in China, and so long as nothing is done to estrange the people, Australia should find an immense outlet for her surplus products in the Middle Kingdom. Mr. Frederick Jones, the Queensland Commissioner, may be congratulated on being able to make the announcement he has made, for it is bound to have a beneficial effect on his mission in the Far East.

### A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY LOST.

The jetsam which floats up with every vessel from Europe reveals very conclusively the wonderful ignorance which prevails even amongst those who are otherwise deemed to be educated, regarding the position of Great Britain's Far Eastern possessions. No doubt many having correspondence with the home country have received letters addressed "Hongkong, India," while it is on record that during the war Hongkong was frequently believed to be an integral portion of Japan. But these slips may have been due to some temporary aberration to which we have no clue. The numerous appeals to take shares in lotteries which are to be held under the Governments of Austria, Germany and Holland greatly help to swell the contents of the waste paper basket. But one of the most amusing communications we have received for some time arrived to-day from London. It was a bulky envelope and contained several printed sheets of superfine paper. The inside pages were blank, so that they may come in handy on some future occasion. The first sheet bore, in beautifully large type, the heading "The London Musical Club." In case people in Hongkong may never have heard of the L.M.C. we will quote the directions how to get there; it is "125 yards behind the British Museum (Tube) Station." Nothing could be more precise. Two hops, a skip and a large jump, and the visitor will bounce into the presence of the hon. secretary or hon. treasurer of the Club. The members will be waiting for him with outstretched arms. Well, this circular or pamphlet or perhaps it should be called a brochure is not issued without an object. The London Musical Club is or was appalled at the magnitude of the San Francisco disaster, so it determined to give a concert in aid of the relief funds. Not a sacred concert, but an ordinary "sing-song," and no mention of a dance to follow. The tickets are stated to cost one guinea each. This was all very well until one reads that the concert was to take place on 3rd May—more than three weeks ago! Seeing that we have still to rely on ordinary steamers for our mails, and not a packet, turbine-twisted, gold-embossed, Santos-Dumont-et-Maximised aeroplane, travelling at the rate of five thousand leagues a day, the idea of sending out invitations which would arrive three weeks after date of the performance is decidedly rich. But what a loss is that sustained by the citizens of Hongkong. For one guinea they might have sat next the Lord Mayor of London, or a Sheriff, or, perhaps, even an Alderman. The experience would have lasted them for the rest of their lives. They could have brought their grand-children up to respect them, for it is not everybody who can hob-nob with Turtledom. And only a guinea to hear the London Musical Club. Of course, there are captious people who might have wished to see the list of performers, but the concert was not for such as they; it was intended for the *bon ton*, the *élite* of the City, for those who weep with Alexander because there are no new honours to acquire. To preserve its exclusiveness the concert was held at 3 o'clock in the afternoon; let us pray it was successful, and that everybody was delighted—even

the artistes, in whom there is no jealousy. President Roosevelt said that no foreign contributions would be received towards the relief fund. Will he, or has he, accepted the stupendous receipts of the London Musical Club's concert? If not, they may threaten to visit America, and then we might expect to hear of another disaster.

### THE OPTIMIST IN THE EAST.

(29th May.)

It is decidedly refreshing to find somebody outside the ranks of the taipans who is supremely contented with his lot in the Far East, to whom the fluctuations of the dollar are of no moment, and who clowns himself in such easy circumstances that he is in a position to lecture his fellow-labourers and to decry the wails of the giffin. As a rule, the individual who starts the cry of "wolf" has a multitude of supporters—certainly in Hongkong and assuredly in Shanghai. But in Singapore there is one who declares that "upon what for this part of the world may be regarded as a very modest income" he finds himself in Elysium. Some time ago a correspondent in one of our contemporaries in the Southern Settlement bewailed the cost of living for those who were in receipt of moderate salaries. After referring to the increasing prices charged in the markets for the necessities of life he went on to refer to a grievance which will be keenly appreciated in Hongkong. He spoke of the difficulty experienced by married people of the middle-class—that is to say, those who do not wish to herd in tenements with coolies and cannot afford mansions on the outskirts of the city—in finding houses of a rental within their means. In fact, he said, there was no half-way house between a palatial bungalow and a tenement in the heart of the city. Referring to that statement, the correspondent, who lives a life of bliss in Singapore, declares that the assertion "is so obviously wrong that it scarcely merits contradiction." If that correspondent's word could be accepted in its entirety then Singapore must indeed be far ahead of Hongkong, for it is the most difficult thing in this Colony to secure the tenancy of a house whose rental is not exorbitantly high. Indeed, it is safe to say that the average house-occupier in Hongkong spends the greater part of his monthly salary on rent and taxes. How some people are able to do it is a mystery to everybody. If they live respectably in decent houses it must be at the expense of many home comforts. They may bear a smiling face in front of the world, but there must be many a miserable night when the doors are locked and the head of the household begins to worry over ways and means to clear the bailiffs' clutches. What such people think within themselves when they read that the theatre was crowded with a fashionable audience to witness an entrancing play, or that a fancy dress ball attracted hundreds of Hongkong's bewitchingly best, it would not be good to inquire. Little wonder that misanthropy exists. The underpaid Government clerk and the highly respectable civilian both come under the same category. There is this difference, however, between the two classes: the Government clerk is usually a fixture in the Colony; the civilian, who is not burdened with family ties, can do what is euphemistically described as a "vanishing act." Even when a family man, the foreigner is generally able to disappear to pastures new. That is Hongkong, but the sanguine writer in our Singapore contemporary finds it difficult to express in language fit for the occasion the glories of the Orient. Proceeding to denounce those who say they cannot find houses at rents commensurate with their incomes he remarks:—"It is by no means difficult to obtain very comfortable dwellings, in healthy positions and at reasonable rentals, though (terrible drawback) away perhaps from the fashionable quarter which the soul of your correspondent apparently yearns for." Then he criticises those who waste their incomes on sensual pleasures, who favour the "chit" system, and whose life for a short spell is a delirious round of gaiety. There he is on safer ground, although there are not many who will agree with him that a man of moderate means needs no relaxation after the worries of the day, beyond the companionship of a book and the contemplation of his own sublime happiness. On the contrary, it is generally agreed that the conditions of life in the East, so vastly different from those at home, demand an occasional departure from the dull grind of labour, and the worst of it is that such an "outbreak" is confined to very limited channels of enjoyment. It is to a great extent a matter of temperament, of course, in what manner pleasure is taken; the curious thing is that those who were staidest in a colder climate develop traits altogether opposite to their usual character when transplanted to the energizing atmosphere of the tropics. This correspondent to whom we have referred holds that the standard of living in the Far East is lower to-day than it was 25 years ago, but that only seems to prove that money is tighter and ordinary expenses greater. However, he states for the information of those about to marry that all they need is a little common-sense and moral courage and they may live out here very comfortably on a "very modest income." Why then should we grumble, when instead of toiling and moiling in Hongkong to pay the landlord his rent we can fly to Singapore and live like fighting cocks on a few cents a day? The song says that "a contented mind is a pure well-lined"; the difficulty for the average man and household in Hongkong is to reach the blessed state of enjoying a contented mind.

### MANILA'S TRIBUTE TO HONGKONG.

(30th May.)

The Health Authorities of Hongkong so very seldom receive a need of praise that it would seem niggardly to withhold the moderate but discriminating remarks of an expert like the Chief Quarantine Officer of the Philippines when they are in favour of the local staff. Incidentally, it may be observed that the Sanitary Board somewhat resemble the ancient prophet who had no honour in his own country. Not, of course, that the Sanitary Board has no honour in Hongkong. The Chinese coolies who have to turn their *Lores et Femmes* into the open street, at the behest of the Department when the spring cleaning comes round, regard the Sanitary authorities as a sort of fetish, whose word is more to be feared than that of the native *lukong*. But

## RISING SERIOUS.

DEARNESS OF FOOD THE PRETEXT.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 31st May,

2.55 p.m.

The rising at Yungshan is assuming serious proportions, and is believed to be the result of a secret society movement. The dearness of food is given as the pretext for this rising. The Governor of the Province is despatching troops to the scene of the disturbance.

## THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

1st ult.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon. Present—His Excellency the Governor, Major Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G., R.E., His Excellency Major-General Villiers Hatton, Hon. Mr. T. Sercombe-Smith (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Mr. A. M. Thompson (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Sir H. Spencer Berkeley (Attorney General), Hon. Capt. H. L. Barnes-Lawrence (Harbour Master), Hon. Mr. W. Chatham (Director of Public Works), Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin (Registrar-General), Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. Edward Osborne, Hon. Mr. F. A. Hewitt, Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and Mr. A. G. Fletcher (Clerk of Councils).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

## SUPPLEMENTARY VOTES.

The Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to authorize the appropriation of a supplementary sum of two hundred and seventy-eight thousand four hundred and twelve dollars and eight cents, to defray the charges of the year 1905. The Bill stated that the money was to be devoted to the following purposes:

Post Office .....	\$107,562.25
Judicial and legal departments .....	3,500.10
Miscellaneous service .....	50,455.15
Military expenditure—volunteers .....	14,500.12
Public works recurrent .....	3,298.07

Total supplementary votes .... \$178,411.48

The Bill was read a first time.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the law relating to the Property of married women.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary seconded.

The Bill was read for the second time and referred to the Law Committee.

The Hon. the Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to regulate the qualifications and to provide for the Registration of Dentists.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary seconded.

The Bill having been accordingly read for the third time, and passed, became law.

The Report of the Finance Committee was laid on the table and passed.

## FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the Council meeting, the Colonial Secretary presiding.

It was agreed that the following votes be recommended for adoption by the Council:

## PUBLIC WORKS.

A sum of three hundred and fifty dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works Extraordinary, buildings—quarters for signalmen, Green Island.

## SUPREME COURT IMPROVEMENTS.

A sum of one thousand dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works Extraordinary, buildings—re-arrangement of outbuildings at the Supreme Court.

## THE TYPHOON TOWER.

A sum of seven thousand eight hundred dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works Extraordinary, buildings—time ball tower on Blackhead's Hill, Kowloon.

## THE PIERS.

A sum of twenty-eight thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars and thirty-six cents in aid of the vote, Public Works Extraordinary, piers, miscellaneous, re-construction of Government piers.

## YAUATI SCHOOL.

A sum of two hundred and seventeen dollars and eighty cents in aid of the vote, Public Works Extraordinary, buildings—school, Yauati.

## SCHOOLS.

A sum of one hundred dollars in aid of the vote, Education, department of Inspector of Schools—other charges, remuneration to assistant examiners of grant schools.

The above votes were passed unanimously without discussion, and the Council adjourned.

## ANOTHER BANK IN COURT.

## TROUBLE OVER DEPOSITS.

28th ult.

In Original Jurisdiction this morning, His Honour Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice, presiding, Tau Cheuk Hing and Tang Kwei Po sued the Shu Yuen Bank, for the recovery of the sum of \$10,000, being balance of deposit due by the defendant Bank to the plaintiff.

Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. F. C. Barlow, of Mr. H. K. Holmes's office, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. R. Atkinson, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, represented the defendant Bank.

Addressing the Court, Mr. Pollock said the plaintiff Tang Kwei Po is compradore in this Colony, and his brother was assistant, and the plaintiff Tang Cheuk Hing, is assistant compradore to the same firm. The Shu Yuen Bank, the defendants carry on business as Chinese bankers at No. 15, Queen's Road, Central. On the 25th February, 1905, the plaintiff deposited with the defendants the sum of \$10,000, upon terms agreed between the parties that it should be repaid, on the plaintiff's demand, and that meanwhile it should bear interest to be calculated at the market rate on the date of repayment. The plaintiff had demanded repayment of the deposit, but the defendants had refused to make such repayment.

Mr. Pollock said that in February, 1905, the plaintiff had some 10,000 Japanese yen, and they were going to send that sum to Korea. It was first sent to Amoy but was returned on account of the fluctuation of silver. The plaintiff kept the 10,000 yen for a few days, and then sent the money to the Bank. He would produce the receipt of the Bank, chopped pro-

perly with the defendant's chop, and also the book in which all the entries regarding the transaction were entered. He submitted the case was a very simple one.

Tang Kwei Po, called, said he was compradore to the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, and his elder brother was his assistant. On the 25th February, 1905, he placed 10,000 yen with the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha from Amoy. The money belonged to the Company, and when it arrived the latter handed it over to him. In the first instance witness had brought 10,000 yen for and on behalf of the Company and he paid for them. They sent the yen to Amoy on account of a telegram from the company there, but after it had been sent another telegram was received, requesting them not to send the money, and that on its arrival in Amoy it was immediately returned, and witness sent it to him in his private office at the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha's premises. Tang Kwei Po, of the defendant Bank, came to his office on the 25th February, and witness told him about the money, and offered to sell it to him. Tang Kwei Po said he would buy the yen, and asked witness to send them to his office, and witness sent the two boxes of yen, in charge of Wong Chi Kong, his shroff. Wong Chi Kong was present at that interview. The sum agreed upon was \$10,000. Tang Kwei Po said he would go back and see if he had enough money to pay at once, if not he would give him a receipt for the money. He sent the boxes off himself and saw Wong Chi Kong start off, escorting the same. The shroff returned bringing the receipt produced, but no money. A few days after that Tang Kwei Po came back to plaintiff's office, and after some talk upon business matters, witness asked him for the \$10,000. Tang Kwei Po said he was very hard up, but would pay the money in a little while, and witness agreed and suggested interest, when Tang Kwei Po said he would pay interest at the usual market rate. That money had never been repaid, nor had he received any interest on it.

M. Pollock: To clear up a point, whose money is the \$10,000?—Mine.

Mr. Pollock: Your own, actual personal property?—Well, mine and my brother's.

Mr. Pollock: How did you and your brother acquire the 10,000 yen?—I bought them in the first instance, and my brother and I paid for them jointly, and when the company in Amoy sent them back the company here handed them to our property and told us if there was any loss to us on the transaction we were to charge it up to the company.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sharp witness said his father was never compradore of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. His elder brother, Tang Man Hing, was a compradore for the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, and when he died witness was appointed on the same terms as his elder brother. He paid \$10,000 for the 10,000 yen; he bought them from the Wai Hing Fong Bank, and he charged the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha here charged the same rate, and the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha here charged the Amoy office \$10,250 for them. During the time of these transactions he was indebted to the Bank in the sum of \$3,000, which he had borrowed in 1901, on usual interest. He had paid that amount. An action was brought and then he paid it; that was just before this action. He had not paid that money and it was still outstanding in January, 1905. He had paid interest from time to time as the bills were brought to him, but he did not know how much was paid as he did not keep any account. He received the yen back from Amoy on 30th January, 1905; and he kept them in his private room until the 18th February, the day he sold them to the Bank. The coins were chopped silver yen, and the premium was not as high as 4%. The coins are not current in Japan, that is they were only accepted at the current rates—they were not exchangeable for gold, as were the un-chopped yen. Witness made one attempt previously to sell the yen, but the negotiations were not carried through. He seldom had any transactions in buying and selling money. He used to borrow or lend money; that was all his dealings in money. The reason why, during the 25 days the yen were in his office, he did not change them for current money of this Colony and use it was because it was as close to the Chinese New Year, that he had to much else to do at that time. There was a good deal of borrowing and lending at the time.

Evidence for the defence was then taken in corroboration of the above statement, and the case is proceeding.

any other sum or sums, on any terms whatsoever. The plaintiffs had no case whatever, and he submitted that His Lordship would see that for himself after hearing the evidence he was about to adduce. For the defence they simply contended that on the 25th February, 1905, the day in question, no transactions whatever took place between the plaintiffs or either of them and the Shu Yuen Bank—the defendants. This was one of those cases which was a most distinct and barefaced attempt to commit a fraud upon and defraud the said Bank, on the part of the plaintiffs for reasons of their own, and they, the defence, were fully prepared to prove their allegations. Really, as a matter of fact, what actually happened between the parties to this action was this: The plaintiffs, to begin with, were and had for some considerable time been heavily indebted to the Bank—indeed for years past, and after being pressed for payment of their dues to the Bank, and finally threatened with proceedings if those payments were not made forthwith, they set up this wonderful story of the deposit of 10,000 Japanese yen with the Bank on the 25th named, as a counter blow to the Bank's claim upon them. It was a most disgraceful attempt at fraud, and the whole story would be an impossible story, as they foresaw, unless some sort of documents, by way of receipt and acknowledgment could be produced, and so, accordingly, to have all in order the plaintiffs produce a receipt purporting to be the Bank's receipt for the \$10,000 they now claim. The receipt was the ordinary Chinese document and was translated. The shroff of the office of the compradore of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, so they relate, himself took and escorted the boxes of yen to the Bank on the 25th instant, presumably according to their story, to sell them, but nothing was done about it that night, and no arrangement being come to the two boxes of specie were left there that night. The same shroff returned to the Bank the next morning, and said his master would not sell them, he had changed his mind or something of the sort, and the boxes were therefore returned to the office of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, but the receipt which the Bank had given for them the previous day was not given up nor returned. Several requests were made for the return of that receipt, but were put off with diverse various plausible excuses, until finally the matter of the existence of the receipt was overlooked and forgotten. As a matter of fact the man who made all the negotiations in this matter was an old personal friend of the Bank accountant, and that is why the return of the receipt was not pressed for, and finally allowed to be forgotten, and no further trouble taken to recover it. That document was in the handwriting of one of the assistant accountants in the Bank some six or seven years ago, and who now constantly visited the Bank. He wrote out the entire receipt with the exception only of the first character of the date. Now, had that money been received by these accountants and not paid into the Bank in the ordinary course of business, then at least four men would have been implicated in the fraud. The whole story with the deposit receipt on everything else was entirely inapplicable in the circumstances of the case. The plaintiffs were setting up a defense, and that was only foundation was a flagrant attempt at fraud, and on a criminal charge, it would be found that the evidence the defendants would produce would be more than sufficient to conviction any man. The money was never deposited, the Bank did not owe it, and, after hearing the evidence, the court would ask his Lordship to dismiss the action with costs.

Evidence for the defence was then taken in corroboration of the above statement, and the case is proceeding.

## PLAINTIFFS NON-SUITED.

In Original Jurisdiction this morning, His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, presiding, the case in which Young Fan Yik, executor of the will of Young Ting Po, deceased, of No. 29 Connaught Road Central; sued the Sam Cheung firm, of No. 43 Wing On Street, for the recovery of the sum of \$125.50, being the amount of one month's rent for the ground and first floors of No. 40 Wing On Street, was called on for hearing.

Mr. R. A. Hardinge appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. C. F. Dixon, of Mr. John Hastings' office, represented the defendant.

His Honour ordered the case to go into Friday's list.

Mr. Dixon asked for the costs of the day, and after some discussion his Honour said he would reserve the question of costs.

In the course of this case witness pretended not to understand English, but his demeanour, and his smile when certain questions were asked, attracted the attention of his Honour who said he was inclined to believe the witness did understand English, and therefore his Honour was not inclined to give much credence to his evidence.

## MUST SUE AS SOLE LEGATEE.

In Summary Jurisdiction this morning, His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, presiding, the case in which Young Fan Yik, executor of the will of Young Ting Po, deceased, of No. 29 Connaught Road Central; sued the Sam Cheung firm, of No. 43 Wing On Street, for the recovery of the sum of \$125.50, being the amount of one month's rent for the ground and first floors of No. 40 Wing On Street, was called on for hearing.

Mr. R. A. Hardinge appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. C. F. Dixon, of Mr. John Hastings' office, represented the defendant.

His Honour: This case was adjourned as Mr. Dixon objected to the grant of probate not being produced in Court, was it not?

Mr. Hardinge: Yes, my Lord.

His Honour: Well, the grant of probate is in Court; I have it here with the papers. I remember I granted it myself in 1902.

Mr. Hardinge: Yes, my Lord; I said you had seen it.

His Honour: Yes, and the plaintiff is not only executor, but sole legatee, and therefore owner.

Mr. Dixon: But he is suing as executor.

His Honour: That is so, but he is owner, and should have sued as such, and not as executor.

Mr. Hardinge: Will your Lordship allow me to amend the writ?

His Honour: Yes, you had better amend the writ; an owner does not sue as executor to an estate.

Mr. Hardinge: Then I would ask that I stand over till next Friday, to enable me to amend the writ, my Lord.

His Honour: If Mr. Dixon has no objection.

Mr. Dixon: No, my Lord.

His Honour: Then let it be put into next Friday's list, and perhaps you can settle it in the meantime.

## CLAIM FOR RENT.

## AND "SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE."

In Original Jurisdiction this afternoon, His Honour Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice, presiding, Ho Tung, of Idelwild, Seymour Road, sued Chun Shun Koo of No. 12 Queen's Road, Central, for (1) specific performance of an agreement of lease, and (2) the recovery of the sum of \$6,000 being the amount of arrears due by the defendant to the plaintiff, for rent.

Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., instructed by Mr. F. C. Barlow, of Mr. H. K. Holmes's office, appeared for the plaintiffs, Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. R. Atkinson, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, represented the defendant.

Addressing the Court, Mr. Pollock said the plaintiff had some 10,000 yen, and he had agreed to sell the yen, but the negotiations were not carried through. He seldom had any transactions in buying and selling money. He used to borrow or lend money; that was all his dealings in money. The reason why, during the 25 days the yen were in his office, he did not change them for current money of this Colony and use it was because it was as close to the Chinese New Year, that he had to much else to do at that time. There was a good deal of borrowing and lending at the time.

Evidence for the defence was then taken in corroboration of the above statement, and the case is proceeding.

## BANKRUPTCY.

## PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

In Bankruptcy Jurisdiction this morning, His Honour Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice, presiding, the case in which Tang Cheuk Hing and Tang Kwei Po sued the Shu Yuen Bank, for the recovery of the 10,000 Japanese yen alleged to have been deposited by the plaintiffs with the defendant Bank, was resoled, and carried to a conclusion.

Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. F. C. Barlow, of Mr. H. K. Holmes's office, appeared for the plaintiffs, Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. R. Atkinson, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, represented the defendant.

Addressing the Court, Mr. Pollock said the plaintiff Tang Kwei Po is compradore in this Colony, and his brother was assistant, and the plaintiff Tang Cheuk Hing, is assistant compradore to the same firm. The Shu Yuen Bank, the defendants carry on business as Chinese bankers at No. 15, Queen's Road, Central. On the 25th February, 1905, the plaintiff deposited with the defendants the sum of \$10,000, upon terms agreed between the parties that it should be repaid, on the plaintiff's demand, and that meanwhile it should bear interest to be calculated at the market rate on the date of repayment. The plaintiff had demanded repayment of the deposit, but the defendants had refused to make such repayment.

Mr. Pollock said that in February, 1905, the plaintiff had some 10,000 Japanese yen, and they were going to send that sum to Korea.

It was first sent to Amoy but was returned on account of the fluctuation of silver.

The plaintiff kept the 10,000 yen for a few days, and then sent the money to the Bank. He would produce the receipt of the Bank, chopped pro-

perly with the defendant's chop, and also the book in which all the entries regarding the transaction were entered. He submitted the case was a very simple one.

Tang Kwei Po, called, said he was compradore to the Mits

## THE SEVEN ALLEGED PERJURERS.

LEAVE TO APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

29th ult.

In Appellate Jurisdiction this morning, before Full Bench, consisting of their Honours Sir Francis Piggott, Chief Justice, and Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisane Judge, Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., supported by Hon. Dr. Ho Kai and Mr. M. W. Slade, all instructed by Mr. G. K. Hall Bruton, of Messrs. Bruton and Hett, appeared to move for leave to appeal to the Privy Council against the decision of the Full Bench in the appeal case of the seven Chinese merchants accused of perjury and summarily sent to gaol by his Honour the Chief Justice, already fully recorded in these columns.

Mr. Pollock said this was an application by way of notice of motion for leave to appeal to the Privy Council, against the decision of their Lordships in this case.

Mr. Justice Wise said he had in his mind an affidavit which said that they had no power to grant leave to appeal.

Mr. Pollock said that that affidavit had nothing to do with this application.

The Chief Justice wanted to know if they were to be parties to the appeal. The judges had given a decision, and it was against that they were going to appeal.

Mr. Pollock said they must be guided by circumstances, and he would ask that the appellants be released on bail, and the present bail extended.

Chief Justice: For how long would you want the bail extended?

Mr. Pollock: For at least a year, my Lords; I do not think it can possibly be heard in less.

Mr. Sharp: No appeal to the Privy Council ever is.

The Chief Justice: Then why not make the extension until the decision of the Privy Council has been arrived at?

Mr. Justice Wise: Of course, we cannot extend the bail for ever—it would be better to extend it until either the Privy Council have finally dealt with the matter or the appeal has been abandoned.

Mr. Pollock: Quite, my Lords.

The Chief Justice: Then the order will be: Leave to appeal is granted, and bail is extended to such time as the decision of the Privy Council is officially known in the Colony, or the appeal is finally abandoned, the security deposited by way of bail to be the same as before.

## DISORDERLY QUEEN'S COLLEGE BOYS.

POLICE CHARGE-ROOM MOBBED.

29th ult.

The behaviour of the Queen's College schoolboys on leaving school lately has created some talk in different parts of the city. Their tricks on leaving the college compound had got to such a state that the police sent special detectives to keep their eyes on the boys. When the school adjourned for tiffin yesterday, the boys ran out of the school yard and made for the footpath to get out of the rain. On the footpath was a policeman deputed to watch the behaviour of the boys. A boy, who was followed by a gang of other boys, walked up to the Chinese detective and said: "Get off the side-walk! You've got no business on the side-walls. You are an obstruction! Get a move on!" and saying this he hit the policeman on the chest. The constable replied that he was there watching for the "likes of him," and seized the youth by the queue, and dragged him along. This quick handling of the police caused the ire of the other boys to rise, and, in the twinkling of an eye, about fifty other boys attacked the policeman. The constable had a rough time; he hung on to the lad and succeeded in dragging him to the Central Station. By this time the number of school boys had doubled, and hooting and stoning the constable, they followed their friend to the Station. The boy under arrest was led into the charge-room which the others mobbed, refusing, it is alleged, with oaths, to leave when ordered by the Inspector. The boys in the compound of the Police Station were chased out on several occasions, but they returned hooting and jeering, more boisterous than ever. The Chief Inspector was compelled to come out, and with the aid of six Indian policemen and lancers, the boisterous ones were ejected with force. Meanwhile another boy was arrested and both were placed before Mr. C. A. D. McNaughton, the Magistrate this morning, charged with assault. The defendants denied the charge. A schoolmaster from the College stated that the boys were "extremely quiet." The evidence of the police was conclusive, however, and his Worship found the boys guilty, and bound them over in the sum of \$10 each to be of good behaviour for six months.

## THE GERMAN SEAMAN'S CASE.

APPLICATION FOR RE-HEARING WITHDRAWN.

29th ult.

Mr. C. F. Dixon's adjourned application for a re-hearing of the case in which Herman Gotache, second officer on s.s. *Lysenko*, was convicted recently by Mr. F. A. Hazelnd, and sentenced to one month's hard labour, without the option of a fine, for assaulting a policeman in Shing Street, came on again at the Police Court this morning.

Mr. Dixon, addressing the Court, said that he had received the doctor's report as to the condition of the policeman when he was sent to hospital, and from that report, it was his desire now to withdraw his application for a rehearing. The point now was the question of hard labour. He explained that hard labour in these climes to a foreigner was too much, and furthermore it would go hard with the prisoner when he was released from prison. The report of the case will be sent to Germany and on learning of it, the prisoner would lose certain citizenship rights, and his employers—the Hamburg-Amerika Line—would be compelled to discharge him from the service, if the prisoner had to undergo a term of hard labour. On the other hand if the question of hard labour was waived, the prisoner would not lose his employment. He would suggest to his Worship to lengthen the term of imprisonment and to withdraw the question of hard labour.

Mr. F. A. Hazelnd said that it was now too late for him to do anything in the matter. As the week granted for re-hearing had passed, the case was not now under his jurisdiction and therefore he could not entertain the application of the question of hard labour being waived. He would grant the application for the withdrawal of the application for a rehearing.

Continuing, Mr. Dixon said he had another application to make. This one was in the case of Carl Bruckner, engineer, s.s. *Lysenko*, who was jointly charged with Gotache for assault. Bruckner was convicted and fined \$10. He wanted now to issue a summons against F.C. Taylor for assaulting Bruckner.

His Worship.—The policeman is still in hospital.

Mr. Dixon.—Yes, your Worship. But we could remand until his discharge.

The application for a summons was granted.

## SANITARY BOARD.

CONDITION OF HONGKONG STREETS.

29th ult.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board was held this afternoon, the following being the business transacted.

## PAINT FOR THE CENTRAL MARKET.

Dr. W. Pearce, Medical Officer of Health, submitted a minute in which he said he wanted to draw the attention of the Board to the extremely unsatisfactory way in which the recent painting of the Central Market has been carried out. In the butcher's shops the paint is so sticky, although now three weeks old, that canvases has had to be hung over it to prevent the paint being peeled off by the carcasses hung against it. Such canvas was undressed and was had to order it removed. In the first section almost all the paint put on the wood-work has disappeared, and what remains can be peeled off with the fingers. The Central Market should look clean, and be clean, but the officers of the Board cannot take the responsibility of this unless the repairs and renovations are done in a workmanlike manner.

Mr. Shelton Hooper minuted: I presume all such work has to be paid by the D.P.W. before payment is made for same?

Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett: I understand, I believe, that the market being a Government building, I presume the work of painting it was arranged for by some Government official, supported by the D.P.W. If a complaint as to the satisfactory carrying out of the work was made it should have been addressed to the Government Department in question in the first instance.

Mr. Lau Chu Pak minuted: Why not serve notice at once? In a private case this course would have been followed without referring to the Board.

The Hon. the Director of Public Works: It was surely the duty of the Medical Officer of Health to report a matter like this to me. It would be time enough to report to the Board when he failed to have the matter remedied in the ordinary way.

## STREETS IN CENTRAL DISTRICT.

Correspondence was laid upon the table relating to the streets running North and South in the Central part of the City.

Mr. Shelton Hooper minuted: Mr. Looker's report bears out my original statement as to the condition of the street in general running North and South. I never limited the streets to those between Queen's Road and Des Voeux Road Central. The minutes of the Sanitary Board meeting were corrected accordingly before their confirmation. The majority of the 24 streets personally inspected by His Excellency the Governor are on the South side of Queen's Road Central, and mostly private ones and not those I referred to. I do not think that a centre channel of a half-round, glazed, earthenware pipe would do, as well as the present side channels. I believe some years ago side channels were substituted for centre ones.

The Hon. the Principal Medical Officer of Health minuted: In connection with the confirmation of the minutes of the meeting of the Sanitary Board held on 3rd inst. Mr. Shelton Hooper stated that his intention at that meeting had been to call the attention of the Government to all the streets running North and South in the central part of the city, and those only between Queen's Road and Des Voeux Road. The minute of the 5th inst. needs amplification, therefore, so as to include those streets ascending the hillside from Queen's Road.

His Excellency the Governor submitted a minute as follows: I went over the first 24 of the streets given in Mr. Looker's list yesterday afternoon with the Director of Public Works and have added a few notes to the list. None of the streets that I saw were really bad or could be said to infringe on regulations as to paving and draining laid down in paragraph 3 of the G. I. resolutions. Ask the Director of Public Works to submit a statement of the repairs that have been carried out this year in the streets mentioned in the list, and a programme of the work still to be carried out, with the available balance on the vote for "Maintenance of Roads and Bridges in City (\$2,000)." and say if there is any further work sufficiently urgent as to justify a supplementary vote. One thing I noticed was that in several private lanes heaps of coal, building material, etc., blocked the side channels. I am inclined to think that when the roadway is relaid in private lanes a centre channel formed of a half-round, glazed, earthenware pipe should take the place of the side channels. The Sanitary Board might consider this suggestion.

## TO PARTITION BANK BUILDINGS.

Hon. Mr. E. Pollock, K.C., submitted an application to be allowed to put up a wooden partition in the verandah of his office in the second floor of Bank Buildings. Mr. Pollock stated that the partition would be of such dimensions that it would not interfere with light or air, and quoted a precedent for granting the application in a case in which it had already been granted in the same building.

Mr. Shelton Hooper minuted: If the law does not allow a thing like that to be done it should be amended. Every case should be taken into account.

Mr. Lau Chu Pak minuted: Whose power is it to grant such applications, and why are other similar obstructions allowed to remain?

The Medical Officer of Health said the only objections are (1) the structure will be illegal; (2) the Board has no power to allow it. Mr. Shor was allowed, quite illegally, to put in a lavatory in his verandah, although it was pointed out to the Board at the time that there was no power in the Board to do it.

The Hon. the President minuted: Reply that the Board has no power to grant this application, but ordered it to circulate.

## S.S. "LUCIA VITTORIA."

ABANDONED BY THIS CREW.

28th ult.

Up to the time of writing little or no news has been received in the Colony concerning the unfortunate steamer *Lucia Vittoria* (formerly H. M. storeship *Hummer*) which stranded on the 23rd instant, during the thick fog on a Russian island, sixteen miles off Vladivostok, while making for that port. One man in particular, who despatched a large amount of cargo by that vessel for Vladivostok, state though they have sent a couple of telegrams to the captain of the *Lucia Vittoria* asking for particulars of the disaster, they have not received a reply. Reports current in the city to-day indicate that the *Lucia Vittoria* is a total wreck and on inquiries being made of Messrs. V. D. Musso and Company, the owners of the ship, it was stated that the crew had abandoned the vessel, which partly confirms the report that she is lost.

The Kitchen Transportation and Tow-Boat Co. took *Syrene* and succeeded in towing her to the *Syrene* on the Kinsan Point, where she was adrift, after lightening some of her coal cargo, and the *Syrene* proceeded on her voyage to Shanghai.

The application for a summons was granted.

## SUBSIDIARY COINAGE IN HONGKONG.

ATTITUDE OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

29th ult.

The question of subsidiary coinage in Hongkong has been brought to the attention of the Chamber of Commerce by the "Star" Ferry Company. Mr. Osborne, secretary of the "Star" Ferry Company, wrote on the 29th ult. to the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, Chairman of the Chamber, as follows:

Sir—I have the honour to draw the Chamber's attention to the recent fall in the value of British subsidiary coins by which this Company and others whose business lies on a cash basis, are losing heavily.

2. And apart from loss to individuals the matter is, I submit, of sufficient importance to the Colony at large to warrant the consideration of your Committee.

3. For many years and until recently, Chinese subsidiary silver coins were at a discount of about 2½% British subsidiary silver coins maintained a parity of value with the dollar; whilst British copper coins as measured in Chinese silver coins were at a premium varying from 1 to 4 per cent. British subsidiary silver coins are now quoted about 5% discount and copper 2%.

The former disparity between British and Chinese coins was, I understand, due to a difference in fineness.

4. Recently the Canton silver coin has shown a tendency to further depreciate and, what is of more importance to Hongkong, has apparently dragged the British coin with it, the reason assigned being that the debtor, finding he can discharge his liabilities in the baser coinage, has no further use for the higher.

5. Following immediately upon the mining in Canton of copper coins, the British one-cent piece sunk to the level of its Chinese counterpart and, it is assumed, for the same reasons as led to the fall of silver coins.

6. So far the Canton officials have apparently been satisfied with a moderate difference in fineness between their coins and the British. If their object be to drive the latter out of circulation in their country, their action is at least intelligible and provided competition between the two sides remains as at present, doubtless matters will right themselves at no great loss to anyone but the Hongkong Government.

7. But if capacity be the mainspring of their policy the question becomes serious; for, unless a ploy in the bud, this debasing process will grow to large and ruinous proportions, and to the prejudice of Hongkong's trade. Each successive official will seize the golden opportunity until hopeless confusion and loss bring matters to a crisis.

8. To make matters worse, a Chinese dollar coin has recently appeared in the Colony and is actually in circulation at Canton.

9. If your Committee consider there be cause for alarm, doubtless they will move Government to legislate in the matter, and now that the Government's profit on subsidiary coins is ended (or if there be no demand there will be no further profit) perhaps their former reason for a policy for non-interference will no longer weigh and there may yet be time to frustrate the evil in its incipient stage.

10. As regards a remedy I venture to suggest that British coins be rehabilitated and protected by making them legal tender up to any amount, to the exclusion of all other coins, and by Government pledging itself to redeem all its coins at par.—I am, etc.

EDWARD OSBORNE,  
Secretary,  
"Star" Ferry Company, Ltd.

In reply, the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, writing on the 28th ult., said—

Sir—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 30th ultimo in which you direct attention to the loss sustained by your Company and others through, what you term, the fall in the value of British subsidiary coin, and to inform you that your letter has received the careful consideration of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce:

In the first place owing to the fact that legal tender of subsidiary coin is limited and that intrinsically it is not worth so much as the currency dollar, its exchange value is naturally liable to fluctuate according to supply and demand.

2. The Committee of this Chamber are agreed that the question of the loss in the purchasing power of British subsidiary coin, however it may have been caused, is one which deserves serious consideration.

3. Without necessarily accepting either the statement in this paragraph as to, the actual amount at which the British coin is now reported to stand, or that which gives the percentages of relative values in the past, the Committee do not wish to question your general remarks of a retrospective nature.

It would appear that the large demand for Hongkong subsidiary coin arose in the Southern Province of China, and while the Colony at the moment undoubtedly benefited by the continued use of it, it was not worth so much as the currency dollar, its exchange value is naturally liable to fluctuate according to supply and demand.

4. The Committee of this Chamber are agreed that the question of the loss in the purchasing power of British subsidiary coin, however it may have been caused, is one which deserves serious consideration.

5. It must be admitted that the over-production of Chinese subsidiary coin has resulted in its depreciation and has also reduced the demand for Hongkong coin, but it is an error to suppose that a debtor can discharge his liabilities in this subsidiary coin, though for sake of convenience no doubt many small debts are so settled.

No one in the Colony need accept Chinese subsidiary coin at all, while the legal limit for Hongkong subsidiary Silver coin is \$2.00 and for Copper \$1.00. If payments are accepted in Chinese coin, or Hongkong coin in excess of the legal limit, this is entirely a personal matter between debtor and creditor and is presumably due to causes not to be controlled by the Ordinance, being merely an ordinary business question for consideration when fixing the price of commodities.

6. The developments foreshadowed in paragraph 7 are problematical. The Committee of the Chamber while viewing the excessive production of silver and copper coins by the Chinese Mints as calculated to seriously affect the prosperity of that Empire, have no reason to assume that the Chinese officials are actuated by other motives than the supplying of a useful medium of exchange for which there is, at one time at all events, a strong demand and the making of a profit on the seigniorage as is usual in other countries making similar issues.

6. The existence of the Provincial Bank \$1.00 note is of course known. It now bears a specific stamp to the effect that it is redeemable in 20 cents pieces. It is noteworthy, however, that the \$5.00 notes are not so stamped.

7. After carefully considering the question the Committee of the Chamber are of opinion

that the only course likely to influence remedial measures is to communicate with the Chambers of Commerce at Shanghai and Tientsin with a view to sending another joint Memorial to the Diplomatic Body at Peking urging that the Imperial Government should again be called upon to carry out its treaty obligations, and by placing all the mints under one control, produce a standard coinage for the whole Empire and so do away with the over-production of subsidiary coinage for which the various Provincial Authorities are now responsible.

10. With regard to the suggested remedy that British Subsidiary coin should be legal tender up to any extent and that the Government should pledge itself to redeem all such coins at par, the Committee of this Chamber are altogether unable to endorse such a proposal, nor can they as matters now stand see their way to make any representation to the Hongkong Government with regard to legislation.—I am, etc.

EDWARD A. HEWETT,  
Chairman,  
Hongkong Chamber of Commerce,

HON. MR. EDWARD OSBORNE,  
Secretary,

Star Ferry Company, Limited.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.

## "MUSIC HATH CHARMES."

To THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Sir,—Will you, or any of your cosmopolitan readers, define for me what constitutes a "nuisance?" And will you kindly inform me whether the following nocturnal infliction is, verily and indeed, a nuisance of the first water? Music hath charms, I know, but somewhere in the block of buildings extending from the Hongkong Hotel

THE "STAR" FERRY CO., LTD.

## ANNUAL MEETING.

30th ult.  
The eighth ordinary annual meeting of shareholders in the above company was held in the City Hall at 12.15 p.m. to-day.

There were present—Sir Paul Chater (presiding), Mr. A. G. Wood, directors; Messrs. A. Haupt, H. Percy Smith, W. Hutton Potts, G. Murray Bain, and E. Osborne (secretary).

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting;

The Chairman said—Gentlemen, I propose, if it be your pleasure, that we take the report and accounts as read. As foreshadowed in the remarks I made at our last annual meeting, there has been a heavy increase in the cost of coal, the average price per ton during the year under review being \$106.63, as against \$75.57 the previous year. There has also been a larger consumption, by reason of its inferior quality and in consequence of our running the boats at quicker speed and augmenting the number of night trips. Other working expenses show a slight reduction, so that this unfortunate rise in the price of fuel is alone responsible for the diminished dividend recommended for your acceptance. The new pier at Kowloon has been in use since 1st April and is, we have reason to think, appreciated by Kowloon residents. There are several improvements yet to be made, notably a rickshaw and general shelter in front of the pier as protection against the strong winds which sweep down Salisbury Road and which without a shelter will, in winter, seriously inconvenience passengers. It has also been found necessary to drive piles to guide the boats in making the entrance to the chamber as the currents are stronger than was anticipated. This work has to date between 1 and 5 a.m., so will take considerable time. Negotiations have been commenced with the Government for a new pier on the Hongkong side and if satisfactory terms can be arranged plans will shortly be prepared. It will mean a large outlay, probably \$75,000, and as the company will not earn a cent more by it, the matter will need to be carefully considered before launching into so great an expenditure; and it will probably involve calling up the remainder of the unpaid capital. We are now running the service with two boats in place of three, the time allowed the coxswains to make the journey being seven minutes as against nine and a half at the old pier, and although this greater speed necessitates burning superior coal and working the boilers at their maximum pressure, yet on the whole there will be a substantial saving. The changes at Kowloon, the augmented service, accelerated speed and other improvements increase our working expenses, but we deem it to be in the interests of shareholders that we provide a service which will satisfy the reasonable demands of the public and we claim that in maintaining a ten minutes' service from 5.20 a.m. to 10 a.m., and thereafter every twenty minutes till 12.30 a.m., with additional trips on Saturday nights, the company is fulfilling its duty creditably. The proposed extensions to Yau-mui-tai and Hung-hom referred to in my remarks at last meeting were, on investigation of the traffic, found to be impossible without incurring a heavy loss, so the matter was not prosecuted further. Competition of Chinese launches which only run when no better employment offers renders a profitable extension to these places, maintained with regularity, an impossibility. There is one other matter—a matter of public importance—I desire to touch upon before closing and that is the loss we sustain amounting to something like 5% on your capital, by depreciation of subsidiary coins, including British coins. The question has been referred to the Chamber of Commerce and their reply, which is not hopeful, has been published by the Press. The matter, however, will not be dropped, and whether a remedy be found in an increase of fares or otherwise, will be decided later on. If any shareholder present has any questions to ask I shall be glad to answer them.

No questions being asked,

The Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. G. Murray Bain seconded.

Carried unanimously.

Mr. A. Haupt proposed that Hon. Sir Paul Chater be re-elected director.

Mr. H. Percy Smith seconded.

Carried nem con.

Mr. W. H. Potts was re-elected auditor for the ensuing year, on the motion of Mr. G. Murray Bain, seconded by Mr. A. Haupt.

The Chairman—Dividend warrants can be had on application.

That concluded the meeting.

## ANNUAL REPORT.

The report presented to shareholders at the eighth ordinary annual meeting held at the City Hall, at 12.15 p.m. on Wednesday, 30th May, inst., reads—

The directors have the pleasure to submit to shareholders their report, with a statement of accounts, for the year ending 30th April, 1906.

Accounts.—The net earnings of the boats, after paying all working expenses, were \$4,998.13 as against \$5,692.45 last year, being a decrease of \$13,694.32.

The amount at credit of profit and loss account after paying for repairs and placing \$5,000 to credit of Insurance Fund, is \$3,818.94 which, with the approval of shareholders, it is proposed to appropriate as follows—

Directors' and auditors' fees \$1,100.00  
Dividend of 15% 22,500.00  
Write off boats 9,000.00  
Carry forward to new account 218.94

\$27,818.94

Business.—Traffic receipts show a falling off compared with the previous year and there was a large increase in the cost of coal, the latter alone more than accounting for the decreased net earnings.

Director.—In accordance with the articles of association The Honourable Sir C. P. Chater, Kt., C.M.G., retires but offers himself for re-election.

Mr. A. J. Raymond having resigned his place was taken by Mr. A. G. Wood.

Auditor.—Mr. W. H. Potts has audited the accounts now presented and offers himself for re-election.

C. P. CHATER,  
Chairman.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1906.

## BALANCE SHEET, 30TH APRIL, 1906.

Liabilities.

To Capital—

10,000 shares at \$10 each fully paid up \$100,000.00  
10,000 shares at \$10 each \$5 paid up... 10,000.00

To reserve fund... 65,000.00

To insurance fund... 52,057.50

To unclaimed dividends... 1,860.17

To accounts payable... 1,100.00

To directors' and auditor's fees... 22,500.00

To dividend... 218.94

Total balance of profit and loss account \$28,139.51

Assets.	
By value of boats as per last account	\$174,000.00
Less written off... 9,000.00	165,000.00
By accounts receivable... 711.54	
By Hongkong and Shanghai Bank No. 28/C. 502.50	
By Hongkong Hotel debentures... 30,000.00	
By Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., loan... 60,000.00	
By cash in hand... 10,000.00	
	\$284,139.51

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.	
To Repairs and alterations to boats	\$8,293.88
Insurance fund	8,700.00
Balance appropriated at follows:	
Directors' and Auditor's fees	\$1,100.00
Dividend of 15%	22,500.00
Written off boats	9,000.00
Carried to new account	218.94
	32,818.94
	\$49,812.82

By Balance from last account	\$3,929.70
Net earnings of boats	43,900.13
Interest	5,707.90
Scrip fees	60.00
Unclaimed dividends forfeited	117.00
	\$49,812.82

RESERVE FUND.	
To Balance	\$65,000.00
By Balance from last account	\$65,000.00
INSURANCE FUND.	
To Balance	\$32,957.20
By Balance from last account	\$24,257.90
By Profit and Loss account	8,700.00
	\$32,957.20

## POPULAR POLICEMAN RETIRES.

## INSPECTOR GAULD GOES HOME.

30th ult.  
The annual hegira from our local Police Force has begun, and the first to take his pension this year and retire to spend the rest of his days in his home country on a well-deserved and well-earned pension, is Inspector John Gauld, who has now completed fifteen years' service in the Hongkong Police Force. Inspector Gauld, who is a native of Dundee, Banffshire, Scotland, first came out to Hongkong in 1888, one of a draft of 19 from the Glasgow Police Force to join our local force, arriving in Hongkong in December of that year, and being stationed as constable at the Central Station, whence he was drafted, on promotion, to sergeant at Happy Valley, of all denominations, have once again donned their annual garments of choicest exotic blossoms in honour of those whose last rest is being taken beneath the sod on the slopes of that the most picturesque burial ground, as it is generally believed, in the whole world. From early morning until nearly noon there was one continuous run on the flower-sellers plying their trade at the foot of Wyndham Street, and an immense business was done, for noon scarcely a flower was to be had, while the busy wreath and cross-makers were hard put to it to fill the orders of their impatient customers, while continuous streams of American blue-jackets and marines kept rolling up to make their purchases and then went their way to "God's acre," there, in the time-honoured custom of flower-offering to do honour to their countrymen who had laid down their lives so far from their homes. To those who remember not the date and the day, the long lines of rickshaws all wending their way eastward, with each a flower-laden blue-jacket or marine, the impression might easily have, and probably did, get abroad that some very prominent American naval officer had died. In our midst and was about to be laid in his last resting place, with all the last honours the living can offer to the dead. But it was not so; it was no individual dead that was thus about to be honoured; it was a nation honouring a nation's dead—a custom which must excite the sympathy of all who have stood by an open grave while their dear ones are being laid for ever out of sight therein. *Requiescat in pace.*

KOB YOUNG LADIES ARREST  
A NOTORIOUS BURGLAR.

## PLUCKY CAPTURE BY THE MISTRESSES BOTELHO.

Residents on the Hill will be glad to learn that, thanks to the courageous conduct of three foreign young ladies, a notorious burglar, whom the Police had been in search of for some time has been caught. Last Thursday night, the *Kob Herald* of May 22 says, when it was somewhat dark and misty, three little ladies—the Misses Botelho—were returning home about 10 o'clock, when they noticed, from a short distance, a Japanese entering the gate of their house, No. 36, Nakayamadori 1-chome. The elder of the three, Miss Nini Botelho, entered the gate, followed by her sisters, and found the stranger in the yard. Questioned as to his purpose, the man was unable to give any satisfactory explanation, as the young lady immediately made for the gate and pluckily stood against it, so that the man could not make his escape, while the younger girls went into the house to call for assistance. Four gentlemen who were in the house at the time, practising music, immediately went out and found the man trying to push Miss Botelho away from the gate. They caught hold of him, and, considering him a more than suspicious character, marched him off to a police box. On the way, the man struggled, but could not succeed in loosening the hold of the gentlemen. Finding, thus, that escape was hopeless, he changed his tactics and endeavoured to get rid of various incriminating articles which were in his possession, throwing away no less than nine keys, all of which were picked up by his captors and handed over to the police. He also cast away an instrument of some kind, believed to have been a chisel or a knife, but this could not be recovered. At the police box the gentleman had the satisfaction of discovering that they had temporarily stopped the career of one of the most notorious burglars in this vicinity, a man upon whom the police had long had their eyes. He is believed to have been responsible for many recent robberies, including the burglary at the residence of Mr. Kuhn. Next morning the man was escorted by four police officers to Mr. R. Botelho's residence, where the police made some inquiries as to the circumstances of the capture. They then thanked the young ladies for their pluck in effecting the burglar's arrest.

## STRAITS CHINSH.

## THE BORROWING HABIT.

A correspondent writes to the *Straits Times* in reference to what seems to be a growing evil—those who attend the Court of Requests occasionally are surprised at the number of respectably dressed and gentlemanly looking Straits-born Chinese, who appear there to show cause for not having repaid to Chee-chye moneylenders money which they have borrowed at fancy rates of interest. These cases are of such frequency as to suggest that there is something radically wrong in the manner of life of our young Hebas. The young man who, on a salary of twenty to forty dollars a month, allows himself to borrow money from Chee-chye sometimes from two or three different Chee-chye within a short period, is not living a life which is calculated to foreshadow an honourable and successful future. One young man of this description recently offered to pay twenty-five cents a month on a debt of \$650, saying that he was unable to pay more owing to his heavy expenses, among which were included payments which he had previously been ordered by the court to pay on other loans. Some of these young Hebas are from the leading European houses, and were their employers cognizant of such expensive habits? Is it very doubtful that their services would be retained. A man who is in the continual habit of borrowing from Chee-chye is not a man to be trusted in a place of responsibility, and it is to be greatly regretted that so many of our intelligent young Hebas should have adopted such a mode of life, such expensive personal habits, as to lead them into the clutches of the moneylenders.

## THE PROJECTED KAWASAKI DOCKYARD AT SHANGHAI.

In explanation of the decision of the Kawasaki Dockyard Company to establish a branch dockyard at Shanghai, it is pointed out that a rapid development of Japanese shipping on the Chinese Coast and the Yangtze is in progress. The Japanese Guardship Squadron has also to be taken into consideration, while there is a prospect that the Kawasaki Company, which has already successfully built a number of naval vessels for the Chinese authorities, will receive the responsibility of withdrawing the charge if the Court would permit it.

In reply to the Court the defendant said he had brought the dollars from Shanghai. They were all paid in as donations to the Japanese Fund. He had remitted sums to Japan—yen 200 at a time—and the coin before the Court was the balance.

Mr. Michel said that under the circumstances he would permit the withdrawal of the charge. This was accordingly done and Mr. Sproule said he concluded that the Japanese Consul's Assistant, who was in Court, would see that the money was at once sent to Japan.

## PIRARIES IN HONGKONG WATERS.

## TWO MEN ARRESTED.

30th ult.  
Several pirates have been reported lately as occurring in the waters of the Colony. Two of these were reported in our issue of the 24th instant, one in which a fishing junk was held up at Chek-wan and another which occurred near Shiu-tau-kok. A third case of piracy was next reported as occurring at Fu-tau-chau. This increase of piracy in the waters of the Colony has caused the Water Police to be extremely vigilant, and the result of an excursion taken yesterday was the arrest of two fishermen, who are alleged to have had a hand in the business. As the result of the arrest of these men, a large quantity of clothing and jewellery, reported stolen has been recovered. In our first report of the pirates we surmised that one gang robbed all the boats. This apparently is true for the police are expecting to capture more soon, connected with other affairs. The two men under arrest are charged with being connected with the piracy at Chek-wan.

Inspector Langley came before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, at the Magistracy this morning, and applied and was granted a week's remand, on the ground that the prisoners were not yet identified, for the people they had robbed were still out fishing. Their return was soon expected.

## DECORATION DAY.

## AMERICANS HONOUR THEIR DEAD.

30th ult.

Among the people's national customs none, perhaps, does more credit to a nation at large, as the general annual honouring of the dead who have fallen for their country, whether at sea, or on land. In all Christian countries All Souls Day, the 2d November, is generally observed as a day for visiting the graves of one's own personal beloved dead, when the graves are decorated with loving hands with choicest blooms, but it has remained for our American cousins to set apart yet another day with this object, having for its purpose the decorating of the graves and honouring the naval and military heroes of their nation who have fallen while on service away from the home country. Thus day, May 30th, is Decoration Day, and the ceremonies at Happy Valley, of all denominations, have once again donned their annual garments of choicest exotic blossoms in honour of those whose last rest is being taken beneath the sod on the slopes of that the most picturesque burial ground, as it is generally believed, in the whole world.

"Shortly before eleven I noticed a strong smell of seaweed, the unmistakable smell of sea-washed rocks. As a slight head wind was blowing I concluded there must be land close ahead. The smell was very strong, and I momentarily expected to feel the shaking of the engines being reversed. I was the only passenger on deck at that time and I remember saying aloud to myself, 'Why don't they stop, we must be going dead into the land?'

"Immediately after this thought occurred to me, the steamer's whistle blew, and was instantly echoed with such remarkable distinctness, that I stood still, endeavouring to see through the fog the

## CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

## SOUTH CHINA'S DEBT TO AMERICA.

To THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."—Sir.—Much has been recently said and written about the unjust manner in which the Chinese are treated in America; that one might suppose that the great mass of the Chinese who have visited America have received no good at the hands of Americans. It is true that some Chinese have been cruelly treated by a certain labouring classes in the States, but it does not apply to all Chinese nor to all Americans. The ill received has principally come from the lower foreign element in the United States with whom the Chinese come into competition in regard to labour and for this the majority of Americans are not responsible, yet, more, the treatment accorded to some Chinese in the Western States has been universally condemned. Indeed, I am inclined to think that the Chinese have been treated with more leniency and consideration in the South than the negroes, which is illustrated by the conversation I had on one occasion with an educated lady of the South. The question turned upon the respective merits of the Negroes and the Chinese and, in order to ascertain the exact opinion of the educated class, I asked "Would you permit a Chinese to enter your drawing-rooms?" Yes? "Would you allow a negro the same privilege?" No? "Why?" "Because the Chinese are superior to the Negroes in every particular," was the emphatic reply. Let it then be distinctly understood that the better and educated classes in the East, North and South have not been against the Chinese as some would try to have us believe, but have really taught their denizens from the Orient the best that there is in Christian civilization, they have taught them English and Christianity, and a large number of Chinese have gained the advanced ideas of the West. It is rather from the emigrant European class that the Chinese have suffered most and who have been bitterly opposed to the Chinese. This opposition is not only confined to America but our Canadian friends share the feeling to some extent, for it is less than a year since one of them expressed himself there. "I think the best way to solve the Chinese problem is to drive them all out of Canada," but the same feeling exists towards any inferior race, the Africander is hated by the Boer, the Indian by the white man, and the negro by the American of the 'cull'. Yet notwithstanding this spirit of animosity exercised by a few of the Americans, the Chinese have on the whole fared better in America than they do in China, allowing the Chinese to be judges. The labouring Chinaman has been treated with or much or greater courtesy in America than in China. He may have had a less number of friends, but if he desired he could enjoy a better class of friends, many of the parlours of American homes have stood open to them, and earnest and consecrated teachers have taught them English gratuitously, indeed they may have been dumbfounded to see their baggage and chattels thrown down the hatchway by a ship's officer, and thought America a strange country, but he learned a different lesson when his teacher invited him to his or her home and taught him what civilization was, and he effective has this son been, taught that there are hundreds of Chinese who will strongly affirm that their teachers loved them and did more for them than their own relatives. Better homes, better food, better wages and even better treatment when it is considered how many Chinese suffer unjustly on account of intriguing officials and murderous robbers. It is a fact for the Chinese Government to ponder, that the Chinese have been accorded better treatment in America than in China and that a majority of the Chinese who have lived in America would prefer to live under the Stars and Stripes than under the mythological Dragon, where they are always in danger of losing their lives and their families, and their property. The occasional outbursts of fanaticism against the Chinese play no important role in the matter. It may be a bitter pill for the Chinese statesman to swallow but it is a fact that the average Chinese who has once tasted a little of real American civilization and Western ideas prefers America to China, and America has given to China something more than mere blows, she has instructed many of her people and prepared them for the new China that is coming. China's debt to America in their respect can never be estimated, and if the American Chinese had received official recognition there would have been greater progress along industrial, commercial and mechanical lines than we see to-day. But the greatest debt lies undoubtedly in the enrichment of the whole region whence the American Chinese comes. Go through the districts where many of the men have been to America and you will find good substantial brick-buildings which are certainly superior to the old adobe houses of the poorer districts from whence no Chinese have gone to America. One can almost tell by the kind of houses erected whether any of the villagers have been abroad. It is true that this enrichment of Chinese purses have been also due to Canadian and Australian emigration, but America has borne the leading part, and for China now to say, after many years of large profits received by her people, that she will no longer trade with America because a certain class are excluded, is simply to be unmindful of the good received from America. South China has literally been made over by money that has been brought from America. Let business be slack in America Hongkong merchants feel it first. The great catastrophe which has so recently befallen California will effect Hongkong merchants and the whole of South China. The re-agitation of the boycott of American goods has not come from the great man of American Chinese but from a few unwise Chinese heads of the Pacific Coast and from some adventurous Chinese in China who care more for their own personal preference than China's good. A just recognition of the debt owed to America by South China will bring about a better feeling. Large enterprises such as railroad building mission enterprises can only be accomplished by the aid of American Chinese capital on which so much depends. Let this fail and many of the projected schemes will also fail. A cordial hearty co-operation between the two countries is the only guarantee of continued prosperity to every one of the districts of South China.

## FAIR PLAY.

## MUSIC HATH CHARMS."

To THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Sir.—I read in your issue on Monday a letter from a correspondent who signed himself "Melancholion." Now, I have nothing to quarrel with in his *nom de plume*, but when he says, above that signature, that the sounds that nightly—nocturnally is I think, his expression—issue from my known musical instrument, and organ or harmonium as he says, then I must, at once take issue with him. Several friends with myself have "nocturnally" related to the weird and melancholy sounds issuing from the locality denoted, and we have spannously arrived at the conclusion that no "melancholy musician" is there. No! it is a melancholy tabby, mourning on the tiles for her little Tom, and we are now preparing

to take steps accordingly. We have laid in basketfuls of eggs laid long ago, and when the widow Tabby sets up her mournful dirge in the dim dark corners of the night, we propose, with a sudden lissitude, to dislodge the inconsolable grass-widow from her perch—she may reign again. We have had our fits of melancholia too, but they have got to stop some time. Yours, etc., ANTI-TABBIES.

Hongkong, May 30th, 1906.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## A FIVE PER CENT DIVIDEND.

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., general managers, write us as follows under to-day's date:

"This morning we received a telegram from the head office advising that, at the general meeting of shareholders of the Indo-China S. N. Co., Ltd., to be held in London on the 7th inst., the directors propose to recommend a dividend of 5% for the year ending 31 December, 1905.

"The Underwriting Account has been increased by £39,807. 1. 6, bringing the total up to £28,795. 8. 0. The Reserve Fund and Exchange Reserve Fund remain the same as in the last report, viz.—£120,000, and £14,992. 10. 7, respectively, while £2,452 will be carried forward to next year's account."

## FATAL ACCIDENT.

## RESULT OF A FALL.

Yesterday afternoon an accident occurred in Stanley Street which resulted in the death of a carpenter, who was at work on one of the buildings in that vicinity. Diced was attending to the verandah of house No. 30 when suddenly he lost his balance and fell to the street below, a distance of about forty feet. The peculiarity of this fatality was that when the carpenter was falling his head struck a flower pot that was standing in the verandah of the first floor. The flower pot was dislodged and fell on the head of an old woman, who was passing at the time. She also was removed to hospital. Her recovery is doubtful.

## A NOVEL COMPETITION.

## WINE FOR FREE COUPONS.

The art of advertising as adopted in the present day rush for wealth would astonish our grandmothers, could they but know of it, and every day we hear of some new and novel way by which those who have the good things of this earth to sell, endeavour to magnetize the dollars out of the pockets of those who have them. But the days when butter-dishes, "Good-luck" mugs, and flannel petticoats were "given away with a pound of tea," have been consigned to the limbo of the long dead past, and now it requires the efforts of the best champaigne and other good wines and spirits (no less!) are given away—not if not exactly "with a pound of tea," at any rate for very little more in the way of purchases, and now for a single dollar purchase one has a chance of winning a case of Uerinet's Fils Champaigne, value £1 at £36 or cases of whisky of various prices, besides many other "prizes." This novel competition, as will be seen from our advertisement columns, commences to-day, and Mr. Mowbray-Jones, the energetic business manager of the enterprising firm of wine merchants, Gregor and Co., of No. 19 Queen's Road Central, is the deviser of this attractive scheme. That the idea has "caught on," as our friends across the pond say, "was 'borne out' by the tremendous influx of customers into the establishment to-day, all intent upon winning, if possible, the case of "fizz," or at least something they don't have to pay for.

This competition lasts from to-day until the 23rd inst., inclusive, and affords a rare chance to consumers of "one of the best" the market affords.

## PROPERTY SALE.

Under instructions from Mr. S. W. Tso, solicitor for the vendor, Mr. Gen. P. Lamont, auctioneer for sale at his sales rooms, Duddell Street, by public auction, this afternoon the valuable leasehold property situate at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, namely: all those pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid, registered in the Land Office as sub-section No. 1 of section A of Marine Lot No. 16 and section B of Marine Lot No. 16, together with the messuages, erections and buildings thereon known as No. 22 Bonham Strand. Term 98 years and 8 months respectively. Annual Crown rent \$8,78 and \$3,78 respectively.

This property was knocked down to Mr. Mak Chee Hing for \$7,000, after fairly keen competition.

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE ASSOCIATION:

31st ult.

The following are the principal scores at 500 yards for the Governor's Cup for the month of May. There were 100 entries, the highest score being made by Mr. I. C. Peter, who will hold the Cup for the ninth:—

J. C. Peter.....	64+ 6=70
J. M. Henderson.....	61+ 9=70
J. McInnes.....	58+ 12=70
J. T. Douglas.....	56+ 14=70
S. A. Joseph.....	48+ 12=70
G. H. Wakeman.....	64+ 5=69
J. H. Pidgeon.....	68 scr. =68
J. C. Gow.....	66 scr. =66
L. G. Bird.....	58+ 8=66
H. W. Bird.....	46+ 20=66
Sir Francis Pigott.....	61+ 4=65
G. M. Harston.....	47+ 18=65
G. K. Hawtin.....	62+ 2=64
E. W. Terrey.....	49+ 14=63
C. H. W. Kew.....	47+ 16=63
D. W. A. B. Moore.....	48+ 14=62
A. Moir.....	51+ 10=61
D. W. W. Pearse.....	47+ 14=61
J. J. Stubbing.....	54+ 6=60
Evan Jones.....	52+ 8=60
W. Dobbs.....	50+ 3=59
P. L. Miller.....	51+ 8=59
J. McCubbin.....	47+ 12=59
D. J. McKenzie.....	54+ 4=58
W. H. T. Davis.....	53+ 4=57
C. Bond.....	56scr. =56
C. E. H. Beavis.....	50+ 6=56
P. N. H. Jones.....	36+ 20=56
Hon. E. A. Hewitt.....	39+ 16=55
A. S. Tuxford.....	46+ 6=52
A. Blowey.....	43+ 8=51

For the Governor's Cup during the month, the following were the beat scores:—

Mr. Francis Pigott.....	63+ 4=67
J. C. Peter.....	64+ 6=70
J. H. Pidgeon.....	60scr. =60
J. Whittall.....	49+ 10=59
J. C. Gow.....	57scr. =57
E. W. Terrey.....	40+ 14=54

The 500 yards pool on the 26th and 27th was won by Mr. J. C. Peter, with a score of 64+70.

## HOUSES COLLAPSE AT WEST POINT.

## MANY BURIED ALIVE.

APPROXIMATELY \$70,000 DAMAGES.

Not for the last three years, or to be precise, since the catastrophe in Cochrane Street, has a collapse of buildings occurred in the Colony, like the one which happened at West Point this morning, in which houses Nos. 226 and 230, Queen's Road West, at the corner of Eastern Street, fell in with such suddenness as to permit of hardly any chance of escape by the large number of inmates in the houses at the time.

## STORY OF A SURVIVOR.

When the news got around this forenoon that a catastrophe attended by numerous fatalities had happened in the Western end of the city, a *Hongkong Telegraph* representative at once made for the scene of the disaster. On his arrival at the spot thousands of excited spectators had assembled around the buildings and a strong force of Indian policemen, under charge of Inspector Collett, from No. 7 Police Station, were being kept busy keeping back the crowd. On making inquiries at the spot it was ascertained that the buildings were appertaining to the following manner:—House No. 226, ground floor, used as a wine shop by the Tai Lee firm; first floor, an opium divan; and the second storey as a restaurant. House No. 228 was occupied by the Nan Loi ten-shop and No. 230 by the E Sang cake-shop. A *fokis* from the latter establishment, who ran out into the street a few seconds before the collapse of the building, on being questioned by our reporter, said that the shop in which he was employed had seven *fokis*. Questioned as to whether any of his colleagues were in the shop at the time of the accident he replied that he thought not, for as soon as he ran out the others appeared to follow. Among the crowd he could make out all the *fokis*, but one; for the last named he could not then account. Asked how he knew that the collapse was imminent, the man replied that he at first heard a rumbling sound overhead, which gradually increased, and knowing that something unusual was occurring he and his friends at once made for the street. On gaining the open, he realized that the premonitory noise that drove them out of the collapse of the roof of No. 226. Before he had time to utter a word to his *co-foks*, more rumbling sounds were heard and in the twinkling of an eye house No. 226 came down, being quickly followed by the others. "The noise of the crash, as may be imagined by the crumbling of the brick walls and timber, was terrific," continued our informant, "an *earthquake* where I was I was nearly suffocated by dust."

## SAVE ME! SAVE ME!!

On leaving the Chinaman, our reporter immediately made an inspection of house No. 226, going upstairs by the back steps. Here everything was seen to be a huge heap of ruins. Firemen and coolies were busily engaged in clearing away the debris which was stacked high, while bamboo men were erecting poles to shore up the wall of No. 226, which corners into Eastern Street, for fear of that part of the building coming down. Locking through a ground floor window from Eastern Street could be seen the huddled up body of a coolie who was still alive and his faint cries of "Save me, save me," could be distinctly heard. The firemen worked hard to extricate the man, but their work was hampered by the heavy flooring and wood-work overhead, which had to be carefully removed, and which took time before the imprisoned man could be reached. Ropes had to be brought into use, and attaching one end of it to large poles, and also to the woodwork of the shop, the gallant rescuers, by that means, pulled out into the street the rubbish near where the sound of the imprisoned man was heard.

## AT THE TEA-SHOP.

All this time other men were trying to gain admittance to the ruins of the next building, for it was stated that there were about forty-five Chinese employed in the shop at the time of the accident. The efforts of the rescues proved fruitless; as owing to certain alterations in the course of completion to the buildings before the collapse, and impeded by the many tons of *bris*, it was impossible for one to get into the ground floor. Blocking the doorway was a huge Chinese glass-case and around this, piles of mortar, and the ceilings from the floors above heaped so as to form an effectual barricade. The firemen made many attempts to overcome the obstacle, firstly, by trying to remove the glass-case, and then by attempting to pull down the staircase of house No. 228. The former effort proved futile, and the latter could not be put into effect, as it was feared that should this be done other portions of the building, and most probably the veranda, might come down.

## ONE MAN EXTRICATED.

The services of the rescuing party were also required in the wine shop, as that part of the building was clear and it only required the removing to one side of some piles to get at the man they sighted. Along the side of the road were several ambulances and as many dead carts in readiness. When an ambulance was hauled by a fireman and that rushed up outside the premises, and the stretcher taken into the building, it was at once known that the unfortunate victim was happily discovered. A few minutes later the stretcher, salled forth, bearing a coolie covered in dirt, who was groaning audibly and laid him down near the side channel. The accumulation of dust and dirt on his face and mouth was washed off by firemen Grant and Macdonald, and after the rescued coolie was made to swallow some tea, he was rushed to the Government Civil Hospital.

## FELL FROM THE TOP FLOOR.

The man had a narrow escape. He was covered up for something like an hour by heavy wood-work, etc., but from his condition, his chances of recovery are almost certain. On being placed on the ambulance it was seen that he had sustained a slight wound on the head and various bruises—of no serious character—on the legs. This coolie was on the top floor of the building (No. 226) when the collapse occurred and was carried to the ground floor when the floor gave way. When he was brought out, his first words were: "Tell my friends I am saved." He gave his name and the names of his employers to the police and was then removed.

## A WOMAN'S CRY FOR HELP.

Immediately after this was done, the rescuing party returned to the ruins and soon the cry of a woman was heard, but the sound was so faint that her whereabouts could not be located. She might have been under the debris at the opposite end, from where the man was extricated, or she might have been sandwiched in debris and timber. Nevertheless, the fireman gallantly attacked the obstructions, working hard to locate the woman.

## FIGHTING THE GAS FUMES.

In the collapsed of the buildings the gas pipes in all of the houses were bent and twisted and soon the entire place was filled with an air of escaped gas. Knowing what would be the result to

those still buried, if the gas was allowed to escape, Inspector Collett, accompanied by two other constables, had a very rough time in trying to discover the meter, so as the shut off the supply. They first crawled into one corner hoping to find their objective only to be illuded in the search. But after many attempts had been made and many nooks and corners searched, they eventually found the meter and succeeded in shutting off the gas.

## IMPATIENT LOOKERS-ON.

Many of the lookers-on that assembled on the side-walk wore sorrowful countenances. They did not know what the next "find" would bring, eagerly watching, and taking part in the work so gallantly performed at great risk. They could not say whether the ones held dear and whom they knew were imprisoned in the death-trap would be brought out dead or alive, or perhaps, crippled for life; but, nevertheless, they said nothing, and with a look of bleak misery on their faces they co-operated with the rescuing party in the work, upon which life and death depended.

Later, 3 p.m.

## PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

When our representative visited the scene this afternoon, work of clearing away the debris was still

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THERE were five cases of plague added to the list today.

MR. J. C. J. da Silva, one of the Straits Queen's Scholars, who has done journalistic work in London during the last few years, is coming out to the Straits to join the editorial staff of the *Straits Echo—Patriot Pioneer*.

THE Chinese has been informed by the Chinese Minister at Berlin that the German Government has leased some thirty odd naval officers and petty officers, with over seven hundred sailors, to proceed to Tsingtau, for purposes not yet known.

AT the request of H.E. Sir Mathew Nathan, Mr. Frederic Jones, the Queensland Commissioner, attended at Government House on Wednesday. During a lengthy interview many important matters concerning China and Australia were discussed.

THE number of cases of plague for the twenty-four hours ending noon on Wednesday, according to the return, showed 14 new cases, of which nine had proved fatal, all being Chinese, one Indian being among those who still survived. These cases brought the total for the year up to 654.

MANY will be interested to hear that Mr. A. J. Basto, Jun., son of the well-known citizen of Macao, has passed his examination in Roman Law, reading at Lincoln's Inn. Mr. Basto has been employed in the in-door staff of the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs and has employed his surlough to remarkably good purpose.

THE case of the alleged deposit of 10,000 yen with the Shui Yuen Bank, by Tang Cheung Hing and Tang Kwai Po, still drags its dreary length along in the Original Court; the greater part of Wednesday, and the whole of Thursday, being taken up with the testimony of experts in Chinese hand-writing.

WE are informed that the steamer *Lusitania* (late H.M. Storeship *Humber*) which went ashore on a Russian island, sixteen miles off Vladivostok, is a total loss. The vessel is reported to be full of water and her bottom badly damaged. Instructions have been sent to Vladivostok to have her put up for sale by public auction.

H.M. SLOOP *Bretomart*, and torpedo-boat-destroyers *Virago*, *Oster*, *Handy*, and *Hart* arrived at Hankow on the 23rd instant. On the same date H.M.S. *Kinsale* and the Japanese cruisers *Chitose* and *Takachiho* were at Hankow. H.M.S. *Alacrity* and *Snipe* and the Italian cruiser *Calabria* were at Kiukiang on the 24th instant.

IT is reported that the Japanese authorities in the Liating Peninsula have decided to remove about 200 Chinese houses in the old city of Port Arthur, according to the Building Regulations. The Chinese quarter referred to is reported to be so poor and filthy that its existence is considered to be detrimental to the decency and hygiene of the city.

IN a Government Gazette Extraordinary issued on Monday, it is reported that the Hon. H. E. Pollock has resigned the chairmanship of and his appointment on the Commission recently appointed to consider matters pertaining to the Public Health and Building Ordinance. His Excellency the Governor appoints the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett to be chairman.

THE local agents of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., the Occidental and Oriental Co., and the Toy Kisen Kaisha have received information from the general agent at San Francisco, that the whole business section at San Francisco was destroyed by the recent fire following the earthquake of April 18th, but the wharves and ships of the Companies mentioned are intact. There will be no interruption of business either outward or inward. Not a package of freight which they happened to have on hand in transit was burned.

HOW far China has yet to advance in the path of civilisation is proved by the facts in connection with the cage execution now proceeding in the native city. The prisoner, who is undergoing this barbarous punishment, is a carpenter whose daughter was first really abused and then sold as a slave by his apprentice. The carpenter in his fury slew the apprentice after mutilating him in a manner too revolting to be described in print, and the end of the whole affair is the lingering torture of the cage.—*N. C. D. News*.

A STARTLING disclosure of the plans of the Washington administration for the coming presidential election has been made. President Roosevelt will back Mr. Taft for the Presidency. If Mr. Taft is elected Mr. Roosevelt will be Secretary of States. The building of the Panama canal and the management of the Philippines will be under him. They would be taken out of the office of the Secretary of War. Mr. Roosevelt's ambition is to build the canal and to push on the Philippines towards prosperity. Mr. Root will enter the Senate or go back into private life.

SEROT, James Lee, of No. 2 Police Station, Wan Chai, made a gambling raid on Sunday afternoon on No. 2 Loong On Street, and captured fifteen street and coolie coolies, who were arranged before Mr. F. A. Hazelton, at the Police Court on Monday. The first two men were charged with keeping a common gaming house, and the others with playing *paik kau* on the premises. The defendants denied the charges. His Worship fined the first two defendants \$2 each or six weeks' hard labour, while the remainder had each to pay a fine of \$2, the gambling paraphernalia to be forfeited.

LEUNG Sam, of No. 92, Hollywood Road, was summoned at the Magistrate on Tuesday, for being in possession of a printing press, to print newspapers, books, etc., on 11th April, without having registered the same at the Registry office. Defendant pleaded guilty.

Mr. G. Morell, in the office of the Crown solicitors, prosecuted and said that defendant had been warned on two occasions. He did not know what the press was wanted for. After defendant had received the summons he registered the press. He would ask his Worship for a nominal fine. Mr. Hazelton imposed a fine of \$10.

THE manager of a tobacconist shop in Ice House Road appeared at the Police Court on Wednesday to prosecute his shop conle for stealing a tin of cigarettes from the shop on Tuesday afternoon. Defendant said he did not know the tin contained cigarettes. Complainant said that on Tuesday he saw defendant go to the glass case and remove a tin of cigarettes. He could not take it out of the shop at the time, so he hid it behind some boxes. When he finally decided to remove the cigarettes, he approached complainant and asked if he could carry away some empty tins. He was told he could. Defendant gathered up a few empty tins and, believing he was not being watched, got the tin of cigarettes from behind the box, where he had hidden it, and made for the door. His Worship sentenced him to seven days' hard labour.

ANOTHER new legal firm spring into existence from to-day, Mr. P. W. Goldring having taken Mr. Francis C. Barlow into partnership, the business in future being carried on under the name and style of Goldring and Barlow. Mr. Barlow was formerly with Mr. H. R. Holmes.

EIGHT cases of bubonic plague were notified to the Health Authorities in Hongkong on Tuesday. One of the patients, who is still alive, is an Indian belonging to the 129th Baluchis. Up to the present date there have been 620 cases of plague recorded in Hongkong since the beginning of the year.

FIVE shopkeepers were summoned at the Magistracy this morning, before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, at the instance of Inspector Withers, for unlawfully keeping scales on the premises which did not register the standard weight. Defendants pleaded guilty. The police said that the deficiency was as much as two per cent. His Worship fined them \$25 each.

WE are informed that Lord Chelmsford, Governor of Queensland, has appointed Mr. Frederic D. Barretto, of Messrs. Barretto & Co., Consul for Mexico, a magistrate for Queensland, in the Commonwealth of Australia. The batch of office were administered to-day by Mr. Commissioner Jones under special writ issued by the Chief Justice of Queensland, Sir Pope Cooper.

In a case in the Summary Court this morning, before His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, the solicitor for the defence applied for an adjournment as his client was unable to appear. The plaintiff, who appeared in person, was called up, and the application was explained to him, and he was asked if he had any objection to the adjournment. Plaintiff: Well, I'm afraid the defendant will abscond. His Honour: Oh, no, rubbish; defendants who engage solicitors do not abscond. Let the case go into next Friday's list.

A JAPANESE gentleman, clad in spotless white, was placed in a very uncomfortable position at noon to-day at the corner of Queen's Road East and Arsenal Street. He was in a rickshaw, and the coolie, who was going at a pretty fast rate, turned the corner into Arsenal Street. The fare, who intended going along Queen's Road East, gave his order accordingly. The coolie suddenly swerved round, and the strong wind that was blowing from the Praya caught the vehicle and overturned it. The unfortunate Japanese had a most trying time crawling out of the vehicle in that position. What was against him was the fact that the apron was up at the time, and the rain was pattering in torrents.

AN accident, which fortunately resulted in no mishap, occurred on the Praya East on Monday. A gang of coolies was engaged in discharging coal from a junk to a godown on shore, by means of a long plank stretched from the bow of the junk to the praya wall. A coolie, who had two full baskets slung over his shoulder, undertook to journey across the plank. He got half way, when a wave struck the boat shook the plank, and precipitated the Chinaman into the sea. Being able to swim he struck out, got to the side of the junk and was hauled aboard. He sustained no injuries whatever and his ducking did not appear to effect him at all, but he was greatly grieved about losing his bamboo pole and basket.

AN old beggar woman, through her ignorance, figured in the dock at the Magistracy on Monday, before Mr. F. A. Hazelton, in answer to a serious charge. According to her statement, she had just arrived from Canton. At Yatmalai, she met a man who handed her a bundle and told her to take it and leave it in a quiet road. At the same time he gave her twenty cents. The woman complied with the request, but she had to soon deposited the bundle with a policeman took her in charge. In the bundle was found the dead body of a female child. The remains were removed to the Kowloon mortuary, a post mortem examination was held, and the result showed that the child died from malarial fever. She refused to give any information to the police as to who the man was who gave her the bundle. His Worship fined her \$25.

CITAN Kwai, a boarding-house runner, and Cheung Lai, an eartheeoo, were charged before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, at the Magistracy, on Monday; the first defendant was alleged to have aided and abetted the eartheeoo to board the s.s. *Footscray* with the intention of proceeding to Singapore, while the second defendant was charged with being on board the vessel without permission. The defendants pleaded guilty. The eartheeoo said that he was brought down from Camboya by the first defendant to go to Singapore. Sergeant Grant said that their stowing away was a serious affair as the captain of the ship was liable to a penalty on arrival at Singapore, if he had more passengers on board than the number indicated in his papers. The boarding house keeper said he intended getting a ticket later for the eartheeoo. His Worship fined him \$20, and the other \$2.

MR. HOMA Cowen, whose death is announced at Tokio on May 21, was well-known in many parts of the East as a capable but somewhat unfortunate journalist, whose undoubtedly literary abilities allied to a sounder judgment might have carried him further to success. Independent in thought and action to the extent of rashness, he was apt to be carried away by the enthusiasm of the moment, but he was well liked by those who knew him best. For a time he edited the unlucky *Shanghai Daily Press*, which he made a very bright and readable sheet. During the war he acted as a correspondent with the Japanese forces for the *Daily Chronicle*, and his book, one of the earliest to appear, gave a very clear if a somewhat superficial account of the operations down to the battle of Liaoyang. Mr. Cowen came of the Newcastle family long connected with journalism, and two of his brothers have been engaged in newspaper work in the East, one of them, Mr. John Cowen, being the editor of the *China Times* of Tientsin.—*N. C. D. News*.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"Now that the rainy season is with us, has the Inspector in charge of vehicles any idea as to the condition of some of the rickshas that are licensed to accept fares in the Colony? One is of opinion that the rickshas, with their gear, are carefully examined each month before the licence is renewed, but apparently this rule is not always observed, for the condition of some of the rickshas—in town is disgraceful. On many rickshas—mostly on the black ones—the wheels are of two different sizes, with the result that the fare, not noticing it before, has to lean more to one side, for fear, should the smaller wheel enter a rut in the street, or the wily coolie attempt to cross over the train lines, the vehicle should upset. Who would be to blame in case one of these bone-shakers should collapse or upset and the limbs of the fare be broken? Another thing which causes constant annoyance is the dirty condition of the aprons used by these vehicles. They are made from the poorest inferior quality of cloth, and the slightest draize seeps through the apron, placing the fare's white pants in a nasty state, for the paint on the inner part of the apron stains the clothing. It is about time that steps were taken to remedy this affair."

## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOURIE & CO. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT. RESERVE.	LAST WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE REVENUE FOR PRESENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATION.
<b>BANKS.</b>								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation .....	50,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,000,000 \$9,500,000 \$20,000 \$12,735 \$150,000}	\$1,699,777	{ \$1 15/- div. and \$1 bonus @ ex. 2/1/9/16 \$26.87 for 2nd half-year 1905 .....	58 %	\$800 London £900
<b>MARINE INSURANCES.</b>								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited .....	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,600,000 \$147,893	\$211,540	\$20 for 1904 .....	58	\$360
North China Insurance Company, Limited .....	10,000	\$15	\$5	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,50,000}	302,053	Interim div. of 7/6 on account 1905 .....	58 %	Tls. 85 sales
Union Insurance Co. of Canton, Limited .....	10,000	\$250	\$100	{ \$2,000,000 \$40,000 \$311,131 \$153,844 \$569,479 \$800,000}	12,74,271	Interim div. of \$30 for 1905 .....	5 %	\$800 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited .....	8,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$15,527	1508,334	\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1904 .....	8 1/2 %	\$175
<b>FIRE INSURANCES.</b>								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited .....	20,000	\$100	\$50	\$6,000	344,068	\$6 for 11/04 .....	7 %	\$85
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited .....	5,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,220,928	142,618	\$25 for 1904 .....	8 %	\$305 sales & b.
<b>SHIPPING.</b>								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited .....	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$6,000	36,563	\$1 for 1905 .....	6 1/2 %	\$200 sales & b.
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited .....	70,000	\$50	\$50	\$264,638 \$88,941	Nil	\$3 for year ended 30/6/1905 .....	8 1/2 %	\$40 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd. ....	50,000	\$15	\$15	\$600,000 \$154,331	124,080	\$1 for 2nd half-year making \$2 for 1905 .....	8 %	\$240 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited .....	70,000	\$10	\$10	\$12,150 \$3,999	44,435	1/2 @ 1/10 = \$6,20,000 for 1904 .....	7 %	\$85
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited .....	200,000	\$50	\$50	\$15,000	23,156	Final Tls. 3 making Tls. 5 for 1905 .....	8 %	Tls. 63 buyers
Un. (Preference)	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$250,000	107,815	Final Tls. 1 making Tls. 3 for 1905 .....	7 %	Tls. 52 buyers
Shell Transport and Trading Company, Limited .....	2,000,000	\$1	\$1	\$1,144	52,18	1/2 (Coupon No. 6) for 1905 .....	4 %	\$30 ex div. \$31 ex div.
Star Ferry Company, Limited .....	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$35,073	13,013	\$1,50 for year ending 30/4/1906 .....	5 %	Tls. 41 buyers
Shikou Tug and Lighter Company, Limited .....	5,000	\$10	\$10	\$18,000	13,013	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 4 for 1905 .....	9 1/2 %	Tls. 165
<b>INDUSTRIES.</b>								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited .....	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$850,000	140,914	Final of \$15 making \$15 for 1905 .....	15 %	\$165
Lucon Sugar Refining Company, Limited .....	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	132,588	\$3 for 1897 .....	...	\$25
Penang Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited .....	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$100,000	13,723	Tls. 24 for year ending 30/9/04 .....	...	Tls. 100 buyers
<b>MINING.</b>								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd. ....	1,000,000	\$1	\$1	\$80,000	13,355	1/2 (No. 6) interim div. for 12 months ending 28/2/00 .....	7 %	Tls. 9,80 buyers
Central Consolidated Mining Company, Limited .....	500,000	\$10	\$10	none	9,069,050	Final of 50 cents making \$3 for 1905 .....	7 %	G. \$14
South Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited .....	150,000	\$1	\$1	none	1,474,873	No. 12 of 1/1 = 48 cents .....	...	\$24
<b>DOCKS,</b>								

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

NEW SERIES No 5167

星期一月四閏年二十三號光

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1906.

六拜禮

號二月六英港香

\$10 PER ANNUM.  
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

## Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000  
RESERVE FUND—  
Sterling Reserve \$10,000,000  
Silver Reserve \$5,000,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:  
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ACTING MANAGER: W. ADAMS ORAM.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED  
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent.  
per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:  
For 3 months, 2½ per Cent per Annum.  
For 6 months, 3 per Cent per Annum.  
For 12 months, 4 per Cent per Annum.

H. E. R. HUNTER,  
Acting Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 30th May, 1906. [21]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ PER CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,  
H. E. R. HUNTER,  
Acting Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 30th May, 1906. [22]

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.  
CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, Sh. Taels 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

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Bank fuer Handel und Industrie  
Robert Warschauer & Co.

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Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.

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Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:  
MESSRS. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK  
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DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY.

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INTEREST allowed on Current Account.

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

HUGO SUTER,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1906. [24]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-  
MAATSCHAPPIJ.  
(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL Fl. 45,000,000 (L3,750,000).

RESERVE FUND Fl. 5,000,000 (L417,000).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.  
Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Semarang, Sourabaya, Cheribon, Tegal, Pekalongan, Pasuruan, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota Radja (Acheen), Telok-Semawe (Acheen), Bandjermasina.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi; Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:  
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and corresponds in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4% per annum.  
Do 6 do. 4% do.  
Do 3 do. 3½% do.

L. ENGEL,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 28th February, 1906. [25]

## Insurance.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to accept First Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at CURRENT RATES.

SIEMSEN & Co.  
Hongkong, 28th May, 1905. [26]

星期一月四閏年二十三號光

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1906.

六拜禮

號二月六英港香

\$10 PER ANNUM.  
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### STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS.	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
YOKOHAMA VIA SHANGHAI and KOBE	{ JAPAN E. B. Notley	About 10th June	{ Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	{ DELTA C. L. Daniel	About 14th June	{ Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c.	{ DONGOLA G. Philipp	16th June, Noon	{ See Special Advertisement.
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	{ PALAWAN A. F. Street	About 20th June	{ Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

[14]

## Intimations.

### THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA (MITSUI & Co.)

HEAD OFFICE—1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.

LONDON BRANCH—34, LIME STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG BRANCH—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, ICE HOUSE STREET.

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SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miike, Tagawa, Yamao and Ida Coal Mines; and SOLE AGENTS for Fujinotana, Hokoku, Hondo, Ichimura, Kanada, Maneda, Manoura, Onoura, Otsuji, Sasahara, Tsubakuro, Yoshinotani, Yoshiro, Yunokihara and other Coals.

451 S. MINAMI, Manager, Hongkong.

### D. NOMA, TATTOOER, 60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE Public are informed that my Parlours are open from 9 A.M. all day. My 32 years' experience in TATTOOING is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My Colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. I. H. The Emperor of Russia, both honoured me with their patronage; besides many others of High Rank. Prices Moderate and satisfaction guaranteed as attested by 3,700 Recommendations which I have received from all sources.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1905.

[15]

## Hotels.

### HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

H. HAYNES,  
Mauser. [25]

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL, situated near the BANKS, PRINCIPAL OFFICES and in the MAIN STREET.

Large and lofty Rooms, elegantly furnished. Hydraulic Elevator. Excellent Cuisine and Wines. Under European Management.

Flush Water Lavatories. Hot and Cold Water Baths and Shower Baths. Launch Service for Guests.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1905.

[16]

VICTORIA HOTEL, SHAMEEN, CANTON, MACAO, CHINA, ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION, IN THE CENTRE OF THE PRAIA GRANDE.

BOTH HOTELS UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE FOR RESIDENTS AND TOURISTS.

261 W. FARMER, Proprietor.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN, PLUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS. Tel. 56. For Terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1905.

[17]

### OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL situated in the Centre of Praya Grande with splendid view of the harbour.

LARGE AND LOFTY ROOMS, elegantly furnished. EXCELLENT CUISINE.

WINES AND SPIRITS of the best quality. BILLIARD TABLE, the best in the Far East. EVERY COMFORT FOR RESIDENTS AND TOURISTS.

For Terms, &c., apply to— THE MANAGER. Macao, 16th October, 1905.

[18]

### ORIENTAL HOTEL, MACAO.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL situated in the Centre of Praya Grande with splendid view of the harbour.

LARGE AND LOFTY ROOMS, elegantly furnished. EXCELLENT CUISINE.

WINES AND SPIRITS of the best quality. BILLIARD TABLE, the best in the Far East. EVERY COMFORT FOR RESIDENTS AND TOURISTS.

For Terms, &c., apply to— THE MANAGER. Macao, 16th October, 1905.

[19]

### KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL. LADIES' AFTERNOON TEA-ROOMS. PRIVATE BAR and BILLIARD-ROOMS. HOT and COLD WATER throughout.

ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED. ELECTRIC FANS (if required). ELECTRIC PASSENGER ELEVATOR to each floor.

TABLE D'HOTE at separate tables. For Terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1905.

[20]

### CARLTON HOUSE HOTELS.

Nos. 8 and 10, Ice House Road. LEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS. COMFORT OF RESIDENTS AND THE CUISINE SPECIALITIES.

For Terms, &c., apply to— THE PROPRIETOR. Hongkong, 7th May, 1906.

[21]

## For Sale.

### FOR SALE OR TO LET AT THE PEAK.

A SIX-ROOMED HOUSE with DRYING, DRESSING and BATH-ROOMS; distant thirteen minutes by chair from the Tram; fitted with superior Bath; and Hot and Cold Water; large Kitchen; Laundry and Servants' Quarters.

A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE, with DRYING, DRESSING and BATH-ROOMS; distant thirteen minutes by chair from the Tram; Kitchen and Servants' Quarters.

For particulars and terms, apply to SHEWAN, TOME'S & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1906.

[22]

### GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

## Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND  
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO  
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION  
COMPANY, LTD.

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM,"	2,363 tons	Captain H. D. Jones.
"POWAN,"	2,338 "	W. A. Valentine.
"PATSHAN,"	2,260 "	R. D. Thomas.
"HANKOW,"	3,073 "	O. V. Lloyd.
"KINSHAN,"	1,995 "	J. J. Lossius.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8.30 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 9 P.M. and 10.30 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8.30 A.M., 3 P.M. and 5.30 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.  
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN,"	1,998 tons	Captain G. F. Morrison, R.N.R.
Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 2 P.M., on Sundays at Noon, except when otherwise notified by Express.		

Note:—During the summer months the time of leaving fluctuates to suit the tide at Macao. See Special Summer Time-table.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong daily at 8 A.M.

## CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN,"	219 tons	Captain T. Hamlin.
This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 8 A.M.; and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 7.30 A.M.		

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K. C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.  
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY, LTD.

## CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM,"	588 tons	Captain J. Wilcox.
"NANNING,"	569 "	C. Butchart.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M., calling at Yunki, Manning, Kunchuk, Kau-Kong, Samshui, Howlik, Shiu-Hing, Luk-Po, Luk-To, Lo-Ting-Hau, Tak-Hing, Doshing and Fong-Chuen. Departures from Wuchow for Canton calling at the above ports every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8.30 A.M.

FARES.—Canton to Wuchow.....Single \$15.00. Return \$25.00.

Canton to Tak Hing .....Single \$12.50. Return \$21.00.

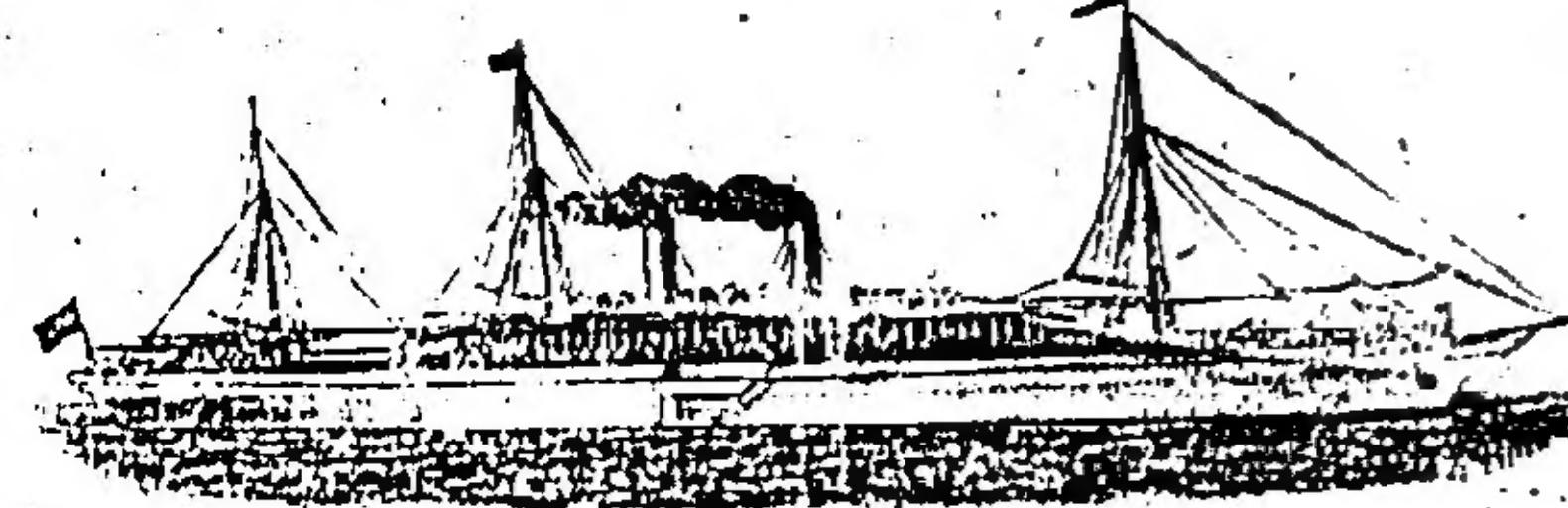
Canton to Samshui.....Single \$7.50.

The above vessels have superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Meals charged extra.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,  
Hotel Mansions, (First Floor) opposite the Hongkong Hotel,  
Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1906.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S  
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

## Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that Maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 3 to 7 Days Ocean Trial.

12 Days YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

(Subject to Alteration).

R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, June 20.....	July 11
"ATHENIAN"	1,400	WEDNESDAY, June 27.....	July 21
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, July 11.....	August 1
"MONTEAGLE"	5,500	WEDNESDAY, July 18.....	August 11
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, August 1.....	August 22
"TARTAR"	4,425	WEDNESDAY, August 8.....	September 1

THE Quickest route to CANADA UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA of JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA, connecting at VANCOUVER with the COMPANY'S PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class.....via St. Lawrence £60. via New York £62.

Hongkong to London, Intermediate on

Steamers, and 1st Class Rail.....£40.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate"

Passenger only at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passenger Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage apply to D. W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent,

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier. [13]

## HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

## OSTASIATISCHER DIENST.

(Taking Cargo at through Kiel to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANTE; BLACK SEA and BALTIK PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS).

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

## SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
ANDALUSIA	HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG;	20th June } Freight.
Schmidt	(Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.)	
ACILLA	HAVRE and HAMBURG;	25th June } Freight.
Schuelke	(Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.)	
RHENANIA*	HAVRE and HAMBURG;	4th July } Freight.
von Hoff	(Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.)	
SCHWARZBURG	HAVRE and HAMBURG;	10th July } Freight.
ALESIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG;	6th Aug. } Freight.
Lüding	(Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.)	
SPEZIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	20th Aug. } Freight.
Müller	(Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.)	

\* Special attention of intending Passengers is drawn to the splendid accommodation of this steamer. Saloon and cabins amidships. Lighted throughout by Electricity. Only qualified Doctors are carried.

For further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,  
HONGKONG OFFICE,  
King's Buildings.

## IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

## EUROPEAN LINE.

## STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPOLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG;

Steamers will also call at GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers and Luggage.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading for all European, North and South American Ports.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS. SAILING DATES.

SITHONIA (For Cargo only) FRIDAY, 8th June.

ROON WEDNESDAY, 20th June.

PREUSSEN WEDNESDAY, 4th July.

ZIETEN WEDNESDAY, 18th July.

GNEISENAU WEDNESDAY, 1st August.

BAYERN WEDNESDAY, 15th August.

PRINZ REGENT LUFTPOL WEDNESDAY, 29th August.

PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH WEDNESDAY, 12th September.

SACHSEN WEDNESDAY, 26th September.

PRINZ HEINRICH WEDNESDAY, 10th October.

ROON WEDNESDAY, 24th October.

PRINZ LUDWIG WEDNESDAY, 1st November.

## Intimations.

## THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

## No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside, 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work, and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyds' surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

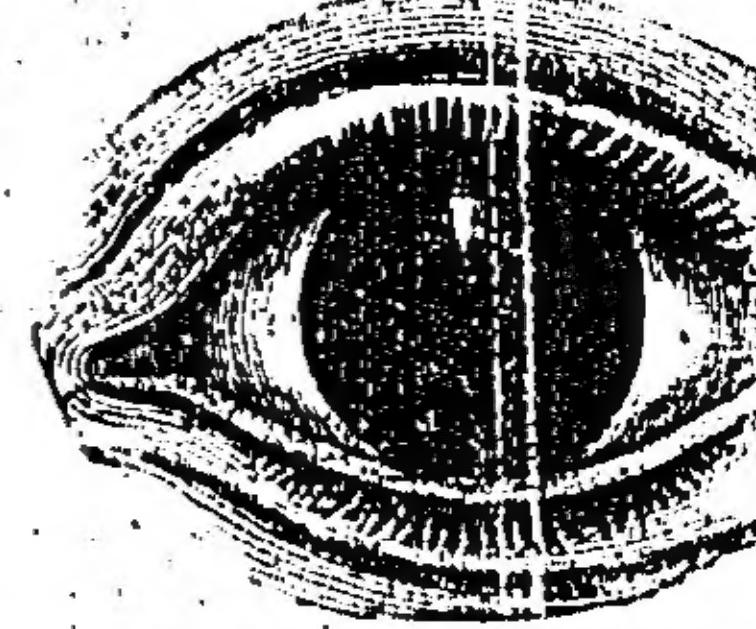
Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 878, 506, or 681.  
Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.  
Liebers, Scotts, A. 1, and Watkins.  
Vokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

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## EYES



RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,  
3, PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements. Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Selective Sight"—free.

LONDON, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI,  
21, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 59, Fentick Street. 366, Nanking Road.  
Hongkong, 27th November, 1905.

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## WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP CO.

## HONGKONG-KONGMOON AND KAUKONG LINES.

## S.S. "TAK-LING."

SAILS every SUNDAY, TUESDAY, and THURSDAY, AT 7 P.M., for the above Ports. THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES ONLY 36 HOURS.

## HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

## S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SAN-UI."

SAILING TWICE A WEEK. THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES 51 DAYS.

THE steamers sail from HONGKONG to SAMSHU, SHUHINO, TAKHINO and WUCHOW. They pass through the Canton delta, and sail up about 150 miles through the gorges, and beautiful scenery of the West River.

## Fare for the Round Trip.....\$30.

These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted by Electricity. For further information, apply to—

**Intimation.**

**W.M. POWELL,  
LTD.,  
ALEXANDRA  
BUILDINGS,  
Des Vaux Road.**

**NEW  
MILLINERY  
for  
SUMMER  
WHARF.**

**SMART,  
DAINTY  
and  
INEXPENSIVE.**

**All kinds of  
HEADGEAR  
made to order.**

**FASHIONABLE  
DRESSMAKING  
at  
reasonable charges.**

**CUT,  
STYLE  
and  
FIT  
Guaranteed.**

**A CALL INVITED.**

**Wm. POWELL, Ltd.,  
Drapers, Dressmakers,  
Milliners, and Complete  
House Furnishers,  
Alexandra Buildings,  
HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 20th May, 1906.**

**Intimations.**

**K. A. J. CHOTIRMALL & CO.,  
8, D'AGUILAR STREET.**

**NEWLY OPENED SILK STORE:**

**Indian, Chinese and  
Japanese Silk Goods.**

**Just Arrived.**

**SOCKS (Linen) LADIES' AND  
GENTLEMEN'S.**

**GENTLEMEN'S SILK UMBRELLAS.  
SILK KIMONOS, LADIES' BLOUSES  
AND SHAWLS.**

**SANDALWOOD BOXES (INLAID).  
HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, GLOVE  
BOXES.**

**MONEY BOXES, &c.**

**LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, JAVA  
STRONGS.**

**MANDARIN COATS, COTTON  
SHIRTS.**

**SILK LACE SCARFS AND SHAWLS.**

**Prices exceptionally cheap.**

**Inspection earnestly solicited.  
Hongkong, 28th May, 1906.**

**IT I KNEW THE WAY.**

If I knew the way that of old I knew,  
Ever and ever so long ago,  
When the grass was green and the skies were  
blue,  
And I dreamed that the heart of the world was  
true,  
I would backward turn through the mists—  
heigho!—  
I would backward turn, though my head turns  
gray,  
To the brighter world of a brighter day,  
And over my way worn feet should stray  
In the Land of the Long Ago.

I knew the way, I would call to me,  
From the mists of the Long Ago,  
The boys who came with their shouts of glee,  
When the nod of the master had set them free—  
I knew the way—heigho!—

And again we would play by the babbling  
brooks,  
And fish for minnows, with pins for hooks,  
For they need no wait how the future looks  
Who dwell in the Long Ago.

I knew the way, we would search again,  
We boys o' the Long Ago,  
For mandrakes hidden in some deep fen,  
but only the elves and the urchins ken—  
I knew the way—heigho!—  
And we'd drop the burden of worry and care,  
And the garnet of trouble no more we'd wear,  
For 'A merry heart' was the password there,  
In the Land of the Long Ago.

—By A. J. Waterhouse.

**OUT IN THE STREETS.**

**IMPRESSIONS OF LONDON AFTER 4,000  
DAYS' IMPRISONMENT.**

BY JABEZ SPENCER BALFOUR.

It is only after one has been cut off from the  
world for a long period, as I have, that one  
can understand the joys of walking in the  
streets. Until last week I had not been for a  
walk, except in the dreary and monotonous  
exercise yards of prison, for 4,000 days.

How many miles I have walked about the  
streets of London during these past few days I  
should not like to say. At first I was an unac-  
tuated to human beings and crowds that I was  
afraid to go out, and several times turned back  
with great relief to the shelter of a house.

After a time, I suppose, a prisoner and his  
warder become as a child with its nurse. For  
twelve years I had been watched, watched by  
day, watched through a peephole in the cell at  
night. I had no more volition than a packet  
sent by parcel post. I have been a slave of  
routine and epiphany. It is not therefore to  
be wondered at that now I am out in the streets  
of London again I feel strange and lost. But  
each day I am enjoying my freedom more  
than before.

**A NEW METROPOLIS.**

London is intensely full of interest to one  
who has returned to it after a long absence.  
It is a new city. It may not seem so to those  
who have watched its gradual changes. To  
me it is a strange place, and grown much more  
beautiful, and not only has it grown much  
more beautiful, but immensely more active,  
and this seems to me to apply especially to the  
suburbs of London. What were, in my time,  
semi-rural districts like Putney are now a part  
of the great city, with their motor-omnibuses  
and their intensely packed pavements. Croy-  
don, then half suburb, half village, is now a  
flourishing city, with magnificent buildings.  
The great new shopping centres of the suburbs  
and their general vivacity have surprised me as  
much as anything I have seen since my release.  
What seems very little changed is the City  
itself, with its endless tide of pedestrian and  
vehicular traffic. The use of indian-rubber tyres  
on the cab wheels struck me greatly.

I was a well-known man in the City of  
London in 1892, and if I walked down Cheap-  
side and Lombard-street I would know a dozen  
men by the way, and would be accosted by  
them. Yesterday I made the pilgrimage, and  
I did not recognise one person of my day, and  
yet it is only twelve years ago. What I did  
notice was the large number of foreign-looking  
people and an enormous number of young  
business women. When I disappeared the  
lady clerk was a rarity. At the luncheon  
hour in the City yesterday it seemed to me  
as if there were as many of one sex as the  
other, and as I was one of the pioneers of  
employment of women in offices I was not a  
little gratified.

**ANY CLIMATE WITH FREEDOM.**

And the women on bicycles, too! That is  
almost quite new to me. When I went away  
there were one or two ladies who rode bicycles  
in what were known as "blooms," but geal  
cycling for women was never expected.  
Yesterday I met a policeman on a bicycle in a  
Surrey lane. It was such a surprising sight to  
me that I almost laughed. He touched his hat  
and was civil—he was not coming after me!

"What horribly cold weather!" people say.

"How dusty!" "How much we want rain!"

I can assure you that I do not notice any of  
these things. To me it is quite enough to be  
out and about and free—to get up when I  
choose, to eat what I choose, to wear what I  
choose, to read what I choose, to write what I  
choose, to go to bed when I choose, and, above  
all, to be able to say what I choose.

As for Aldwych, Kingway, Buckingham-  
shire, and the great railway station im-  
provements, these amazed and delighted me. London  
has become more spacious and dignified. Its  
best promenades are becoming worthy of Paris.

I was one of the pioneers of the underground  
tubes, and I am bound to say they have  
equalled any expectations of mine. In those  
days we had not expected electric engines,  
and as far as electric lighting on trains it was  
only then in the experimental stage on the  
Brighton Railway.

I am getting used to the changes in the  
fashion of clothes. The men do not seem so  
well garbed as they were, but the women are  
certainly better dressed. They are taller and  
physically stronger-looking than they were in  
1892.

**THE MOST STRIKING FEATURE.**

When I went away the telephone was only  
just coming into general use. Under the first  
roof in which I slept on my release at a small  
farm-house miles away in the country, the first  
sound which greeted my ears was a telephone  
bell, preceding a kind inquiry from London  
to my health and spirits. As I wander about  
my little suburban retreat I notice that it has  
its own bank, and that every other suburb has  
its own bank. That is quite new too. Doubt-  
less we have got that development from Scotland,  
where banks are to be found in the smallest hamlets.

Still, after all, the most striking feature of  
the new London is the motor-car and the  
motor-omnibus. Electric trams I had seen  
before, but I had never, to my recollection,  
seen an automobile, and much wondered what

they were like. You may see a picture of a  
holy in a book, it may even be an actual  
photograph, but when you see the thing itself  
it is not quite what you expected. The speed  
with which these vehicles turn in the traffic  
and the way they stop are yet a marvel to me,  
although I have watched them now for days.  
Yes, it is splendid to be out and about in the  
streets, although everyone is grumbling about  
the cold and the smell of the motor-omni-  
bus. I am a Londoner born and bred, glad to be  
back in London again, and hope I may never  
leave it.—*Daily Mail.*

**Auctions.**

E. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions  
to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON

TUESDAY,

the 6th June, 1906, at 11 A.M., at

ARMY ORDNANCE STORES,

Queen's Road East;

THE FOLLOWING

GOVERNMENT STORES

at the ARSENAL YARD—

AXLETREES, BOLTS AND NUTS, IRON

SAFES OR PORTABLE MAGAZINES,

WHEELS, COPPER SCALES, VICES,

LEATHER STRAPS, OLD BRA'S, GUN-

METAL, COPPER, WHITE METAL, ZINC,

STEEL, CAST, WROUGT' and GALVA-

NIZED IRON, LEATHER, BLANKETS,

TENT DUCK, BARRED and PLAIN CAN-

VAS, ROPE, DOOSOOTIE BUNTING,

WOOLLEN RAGS, OLD WOOD, IRON

DRUMS and CYLINDERS, PAINT KEGS,

PACKING CASES, &c., &c., &c.

A large quantity of OLD BRASS.

ALSO

A quantity of Old and Part Worn CLOTHING.

Catalogues can be had at the Ordnance

Office or from the Auctioneers.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery. All

faults and errors of description at purchasers'

risk, on the fall of the hammer.

All lots to be cleared within 48 hours.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1906. [615]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions  
to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

ON

WEDNESDAY,

the 6th June, 1906, at 11 A.M., at their

Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road,

corner of Ice House Street,

SUNDAY

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

ALSO

AN ASSORTMENT OF

ENAMELED WARE GOODS.

TERMS.—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1906. [614]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS. HUGHES AND HOUGH have

received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON

MONDAY,

the 11th June, 1906, at 3 P.M., at their

Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road Central,

THE FOLLOWING

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD

PROPERTY,

situate at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong,

viz.—

ALL those PIECES or PARCELS OF

GROUND situate at Victoria aforesaid regis-  
tered in the Land Office respectively as the

REMAINING PORTION of SECTION A of

INLAND LOT No. 505 and the REMAINING

PORTION of INLAND LOT No. 505, together with

the Messengers theron, known as Nos. 54,

56, 58, 60 and 62, Stone Nullah Lane, and

No. 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12, Wanchai Road.

Area 3,604 square feet or thereabouts. Term

999 years.

For further particulars and conditions of

sale, apply to

Messrs. JOHNSTON, STOKES & MASTER,

Solicitors for the Mortgagors,

or to

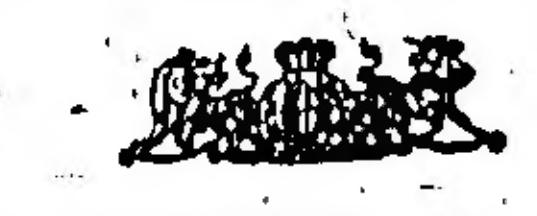
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,

Government Auctioneers,

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1906. [619]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

## Entertainments.



ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.,

LIMITED:

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.SCOTCH WHISKIES.  
GREAT REDUCTION  
IN PRICES.

From this date the prices of our popular brands of SCOTCH WHISKIES will be as under:—

A. THORNES BLEND .....	\$11.00
B. GLENORCHY BLEND (A Fine Soda Whisky) .....	11.40
C. ABERLOUR-GLENLIVET (A Fine Peaty Flavoured Whisky) .....	12.50
D. H.K.D. BLEND of the Finest Old Malt Scotch Whiskies .....	14.00
E. BLEND. The popular Whisky in the Far East .....	15.00

The above prices are strictly net. The discount of five per cent. previously allowed on our Whiskies ceases from this date.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED,  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1906.

## POST CARD COMPETITION.

To all purchasers at our Establishment of \$1 and upwards between June 1st and June 25th will be given a Coupon entitling them to enter the following Competition. The largest number of English words that can be made from "MARIE BRIZARD."

1st Prize:  
1 Case Pts. Perinet & Fils Champagne \$56.50

2nd Prize:  
1 Case Royal Old Highland Whisky - - 24.00

3rd Prize:  
1 Case Macintosh Whisky 10.00

AND

10 CONSOLATION PRIZES.

In the event of ties to be drawn for. All replies to be sent on Post-cards only. Prizes will be distributed the 30th June when all cards may be inspected at our office.

CASH LESS 10%.  
CREDIT LESS 5%.

GREGOR & CO.,  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
Hongkong, 29th May, 1906.

NOTICE.  
All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Fox House, Kowloon, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.  
Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.  
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).  
DAILY—\$30 per annum.  
WEEKLY—\$10 per annum.  
The daily issue is delivered free when the address is legible to messenger. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.00 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 20 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1906.

## THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

An appointment to the Executive Council of Government appearing in the present week's *Gazette*, is the subject of some comment in circles interested in the administrative affairs of the Colony. We allude to a notification in which the Colonial Secretary, under yesterday's date, makes the announcement that "His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint, provisionally and subject to His Majesty's pleasure, the Hon. Mr. Edbert Auger Hewett to be an unofficial member of the Executive Council in succession to Charles Weddington Dickson, Esquire, resigned." Immediately above that announcement appears one which is noted elsewhere in this issue notifying the fact of Mr. W. J. Gresson's appointment to the Legislative Council in succession to the senior partner of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company, to whose office Mr. Gresson succeeds on the departure home of Mr. Dickson. Without suggesting any reflection on the merits possessed by the appointee of Government to the high office of a seat on the Executive Board of the Colony, the inquiry prompts itself, to the minds of those not behind the scenes, on what grounds the senior partner of the "Princely House" in the Colony has been passed over in the privilege which had hitherto been enjoyed by the representative of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson in the secret deliberations of the Council of Government in this Colony. If our memory serves us aright, according to instructions of Her Majesty the Queen, the Executive Council is to consist of the Governor, as president; the Senior Military Officer for the time being in command of His Majesty's regular troops; the persons for the time being lawfully discharging the functions of Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General and Treasurer; and of such persons as at the date of the receipt of the said instructions in the Colony are members of the Council, or as Her Majesty may from time to time appoint. We are again writing from memory, and have a recollection, that following the memorable agitation of that most public spirited and indefatigable citizen, who adorned the Council with his presence (Mr. T. H. Whitehead), for municipal government in the Colony, the constitution of the Councils was amended so as to include two unofficial members on the Executive Board, besides other changes. The choice then made under the Governor's instructions witnessed the election of the Senior Unofficial Member, the Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, and the senior partner of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company (Mr. J. J. Bell-Irving), to membership on the Governor's consultative board. To the advantage of the administration and the benefit of the Colony the inhabitants still enjoy the representation of Sir Paul Chater, whose long experience, mature judgment, and unflagging interest, in all that pertains to the promotion of the best interests of the island are still retained after all these long years of honourable service. Until the announcement was publicly made in the *Gazette* of last evening, associated with Sir Paul was the representative of the firm to which reference has been made more than once in the course of these comments. To the public no explanation is tendered of the supercession—for that is what the appointment under criticism amounts to—of the Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson to a seat on the Executive enjoyed through a succession of terms by his predecessors in office. It is just possible—that we should consider it highly improbable—that Mr. Gresson, with his multitudinous and extensive vested and relative interests in Hongkong, may have declined the offer of the honour of the appointment to the higher deliberative assembly. In such an event there can surely be nothing to cavil at in the action of the Government in ignoring, if not the vested rights, at any rate, the precedent of a prerogative coveted by most, and at one time enjoyed by the honourable member's predecessors. Indeed, during a previous absence of Mr. Dickson from the Colony, who held the substantive appointment, Mr. Gresson, as his *locum tenens*, with honour to himself and to the satisfaction of the community, filled the vacancy as the second official member on the Executive Council.

until Mr. Dickson's return. For what good seasons, if any, the honourable member's claims should on this occasion be ignored, it is not easy to lay mind to discern. We cannot, however, suppress the conviction that, meritorious as might be the qualifications of the appointee in the person of the representative of the Chamber of Commerce, the grounds which had prevailed in the past, and which urged the unofficial representations on the basis of the first appointments should still hold good, and the member of the important firm of British merchants in Hongkong, who were unquestionably the pioneers of trade in China and undoubtedly the early exponents amongst the builders of our Empire in the Farther East, should be continued in the high and trusted office in all the most important deliberations in the administrative body that guide the destiny of this most important Colony.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The English mail of the 5th ult. was delivered in London on the 1st inst.

MR. R. F. BRAUN HAS BEEN APPOINTED ASSISTANT AUDITOR, WITH EFFECT FROM THE 23RD ULT.

TO-MORROW, June 3rd, is the 41st anniversary of the birthday of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

AND yet another journalist is touring the world. This time it is Mr. A. Crawford, who is now paying a visit to India.

IT IS NOTIFIED THAT MEMORIAL OF RE-ENTRY BY THE GOVERNMENT, OF NEW KOWLOON SURVEY DISTRICT, III, LOT NO. 663, HAS BEEN REGISTERED ACCORDING TO THE LAW.

A CALCUTTA EXCHANGE GRAVELY INFORMS ITS READERS THAT, A MARRIAGE HAVING BEEN ARRANGED BETWEEN TWO WELL-KNOWN RESIDENTS, THE CEREMONY "TOOK PLACE EARLY NEXT WEEK!"

YESTERDAY, June 1st, was the date on which FOREIGN CONSULAR OFFICERS WERE TO BE ALLOWED TO RESIDE IN MUKDEN, AND FOREIGNERS TO BE PERMITTED TO TRAVEL IN THE INTERIOR OF MANCHURIA.

TEN CASES OF PLAGUE, ALL CHINESE, HAVE BEEN REPORTED AS OCCURRING IN THE COLONY DURING THE TWENTY-FOUR HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-DAY. EIGHT OUT OF THE NUMBER MENTIONED PROVED FATAL.

THE GOVERNOR HAS BEEN PLEASED TO APPOINT, PROVISIONALLY AND SUBJECT TO HIS MAJESTY'S PLEASURE, MR. W. J. GRESSON TO BE AN UNOFFICIAL MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL IN SUCCESSION TO MR. C. W. DICKSON, RESIGNED.

NEWS FILTERS SLOWLY FROM THE TIBET FRONTIER IN THE WINTER. TOWARDS THE END OF FEBRUARY A RUNNER CARRYING THE MAIL THROUGH THE GANTOK-CHUMBI VALLEY ROAD WAS CAUGHT BY AN AVALANCHE. ONLY THE MAIL BAG WAS RECOVERED.

MR. G. F. ABBOT'S BOOK "THROUGH INDIA WITH THE PRINCE" (EDWIN ARNOLD : 125 BD NET) WAS PUBLISHED AT HOME ON APRIL 6TH. THE *TRIBUNE* SAYS IT IS "ONE OF THE MOST DELIGHTFUL BOOKS OF TRAVEL WE HAVE READ FOR SOME TIME PAST."

THE BOERS ARE INITIATING AN ANTI-CHINESE CAMPAIGN. GENERAL BOTHA HAS PUBLICLY DENOUNCED CELESTIAL LABOUR AS MUCH INFERIOR OF KAFFIR LABOUR, AND MR. SMUTS NOW DECLARES THAT THE THREE YEARS' EXPERIMENT WITH THE CHINESE IS A GHASTLY FAILURE.

ON MONDAY THERE WILL BE PUT UP, BY GOVERNMENT, FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION SEVERAL LOTS OF CROWN LAND IN THE NEW TERRITORIES. THEY COMprise FOUR LOTS AT NAM CHUNG AND ONE EACH AT TAM KOO PO, HANG HAU, MANG KUNG UK, AND SAI KUNG.

HR. MAJESTY'S KING HAS BEEN PLEASED TO APPROVE OF THE APPOINTMENT OF THE HONOURABLE MR. EDWARD OSBORNE TO BE AN UNOFFICIAL MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF HONGKONG, DURING THE ABSENCE ON LEAVE OF THE HONOURABLE MR. GERSON STEWART.

ON WHIT MONDAY, THE RETURN SHOOTING MATCH BETWEEN THE SERGEANTS OF THE ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY AND THE HONGKONG POLICE WILL BE HELD AT STONECASTERS ISLAND. A LAUNCH WILL LEAVE THE MILITARY PIER AT ONE PM, SHAP. THE FIRST MATCH TOOK PLACE AT TAI HANG RANGE SOME TIME AGO, AND THE POLICE PROVED VICTORIOUS.

YAU CHUNG, A COOKE, EMPLOYED AT THE CENTRAL POLICE STATION, WAS CHARGED BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND, AT THE POLICE COURT THIS MORNING, WITH STEALING A HELMET, THE PROPERTY OF INSPECTOR RITCHIE. DEFENDANT SAID HE DID NOT INTEND TO STEAL; HE ONLY PUT IT ON BY MISTAKE. COMPLAINANT SAID HE MISSED THE HAT AFTER HE WAS DISCHARGED FROM HOSPITAL. ON MAKING A SEARCH, THE HELMET WAS FOUND UNDER DEFENDANT'S BED. HIS WORSHIP SENTENCED HIM TO THREE WEEKS' HARD LABOUR AND SIX HOURS' STOCKS.

FROM TIME TO TIME ONE COMES ACROSS SOME VERY QUAIN SPECIMENS OF "ENGLISH AS SHE IS WRITTEN," AND THE FOLLOWING FROM AN INDIAN EXCHANGE IS WORTH A PLACE AMONG THE COLLECTION. THE EXPRESSION "SPECIALLY COMPLAIN UNDER PROSECUTION" IS RICH, WHILE "THE PRIVILEGE WE HAVE BEEN ENJOYING SINCE ANCESTRAL TIME" IS DELICIOUS. THE FOLLOWING APPLICATION WAS MADE IN THE COURT OF THE CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE LAST THURSDAY:—"THE HUMBLE PETITION OF PANDIT RAMA CHANDRA PANDE, LANDHOLDER, RESIDING AT NO. 16, PARK LANE, CALCUTTA, SIRE OF PEACE, LAW, HEALTH, WEALTH AND PROPERTY. THE OWNER AND RESIDENTS, OLD AND YOUNG, AND CHILDREN, NUMBERING ABOUT ONE HUNDRED, RESPECTFULLY COMPLAIN UNDER PROSECUTION, OBSTRUCTION, AND SERIOUS MISCHIEF CAUSED BY ONE UMA CHARAN PAWN, BROKER, OF NO. 45, MCLEOD STREET, CALCUTTA. (1) THE SAID UMA CHARAN OBSTRUCTS A PUBLIC PATH, CONSTRUCTS AN IRON CORRUGATED SHADE ON THE MOUTH OF THE EXIT, DIGS UP THE WHOLE PATH, AND ON THE 25TH CUTS OFF THE DRINKING WATER OF THE ABOVE NUMBER, IN THIS FIREY BURNING WEATHER WHAT COULD BE OUR MISERY, SIR, IT MAY PLEASE BE IMAGINED, A CONCESSION WHICH WE HAVE BEEN ENJOYING FROM OUR ANCESTRAL TIME, I.E., FROM ONE HUNDRED YEARS LAST RELIEF AND PROTECTION SOLICITED FROM THE ZOOLM."

P.C. 3 PROCESSED A SAMPAUMAN, BEFORE MR. A. HAZELAND, AT THE MAGISTRACY THIS MORNING, FOR THROWING TWO BAGS OF COAL INTO THE HARBOUR, YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, SO AS TO AVOID ARREST AND CHARGED WITH BEING IN UNLAWFUL POSSESSION. DEFENDANT DENIED THE CHARGE. COMPLAINANT SAID THAT DEFENDANT'S SAMPAUMAN LEFT A SHIP THAT WAS COALING IN THE HARBOUR, AND SEEING THAT THE SAMPAUMAN WAS AFTER HIM, HE MADE AN ATTEMPT TO REACH A JUNK, AND FAILING, HE THREW THE BAGS OVERBOARD. HIS WORSHIP IMPOSED A FINE OF \$50 ON DEFENDANT WITH THE OPTION OF THREE MONTHS' HARD LABOUR.

## WEST RIVER OUTRAGE.

## BRITISH VESSEL FIRED ON.

WITHIN SIGHT OF BRITISH GUNBOAT.

ANOTHER OF THOSE DASTARDLY OUTRAGES FOR WHICH THE WEST RIVER HAS OF LATE BECOME NOTORIOUS OCCURRED IN SAMSHUI HARBOUR YESTERDAY MORNING, WHEN THE BRITISH STEAMER *SAVUL* WAS FIRED ON BY CHINESE FROM THE SHORE AND WITHIN SIGHT OF H.M.S. *ROBIN*. THAT THE NATIVES IN THE WEST RIVER DISTRICTS HAVE GOT A BIT FARTHER IN FIRING AT A BRITISH TRADING VESSEL WITHIN HAILING DISTANCE OF A BRITISH MAN-OF-WAR, IS SOMETHING WHICH AMOUNTS TO MORE THAN BOLDNESS.

AS RELATED TO US BY A GENTLEMAN WHO HAPPENED TO BE ON BOARD THE *SAVUL* AT THE TIME OF THIS EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE, IT APPEARS THAT AT 11.20 O'CLOCK YESTERDAY, FORENOON THE BRITISH STEAMER *SAVUL*, 195 TONS, CAPTAIN BLACK, WHICH PLIES BETWEEN THIS PORT AND WUCHOW, TOUCHING AT DIFFERENT WEST RIVER PORTS ON THE VOYAGE, PICKED UP HER ANCHOR AND WAS STEAMING OUT OF SAMSHUI HARBOUR WHEN SUDDENLY SHE WAS FIRED ON BY SOME GUNNARDS FROM THE SHORE. ONE OF THE SHOTS ENTERED THE FIRST-CLASS CHINESE SALOON, WHILE ANOTHER BULLET STRUCK THE SKYLIGHT, SMASHING THE GLASS TO ATOMS, A FRAGMENT OF WHICH WOUNDED ONE OF THE SHIP'S COMPAÑIERS, WHO WAS SITTING IN THE SALOON AT THE TIME. HAD THE CHINAMAN BEEN A LITTLE MORE TO THE RIGHT, THE BULLET WOULD HAVE ENTERED HIS HEAD. HOWEVER, THE *SAVUL* WAS STOPPED AND H.M.S. *ROBIN*, WHICH WAS ABOUT LEAVING THE PORT AT THE TIME, HAULED BY THE CAPTAIN OF THE STEAMER. THE *ROBIN* CAME UP TO THE *SAVUL* AND AFTER MAKING FAST TO THE LATTER VESSEL, BOTH SHIPS RETURNED TO SAMSHUI HARBOUR. THE SAMSHUI HARBOUR-MASTER WAS SIGNALLED FOR AND WHEN HE ARRIVED, CAPTAIN BLACK AND HIMSELF BOARDED THE *ROBIN* AND THE MATE WAS REPORTED TO LEUT.-COMDR. VAUGHAN. AFTER SOME LITTLE TIME THESE THREE GENTLEMEN RETURNED ON BOARD THE *SAVUL* TO INSPECT THE DAMAGED DONE. A SEARCH FOR THE BULLETS WAS MADE AND MR. G. A. HILL, THE CHIEF OFFICER OF THE STEAMER, DISCOVERED ONE OF THE BULLETS LYING IN ONE OF THE BUNKS, AND HANDED IT TO THE COMMANDER OF THE *ROBIN*. THAT GENTLEMAN IMMEDIATELY SENT FOR THE GUNNER OF HIS SHIP AND WHEN THE BULLET WAS EXAMINED, IT WAS FOUND TO BE OF THE .45 PATTERN. AFTER A FULL REPORT HAD BEEN MADE THE *SAVUL* AGAIN HEAVED HER ANCHOR AND LEFT THE HARBOUR AFTER A DELAY OF OVER AN HOUR AND A HALF.

AT THE PRESENT MOMENT NO THEORY CAN BE ADVANCED AS TO WHY—if PIRATES THEY WERE—the PERPETRATORS OF THE DEED SHOULD HAVE CHOSEN DAYLIGHT, AND WHAT WAS MORE, IN THE PRESENCE OF A GUNBOAT, TO ATTEMPT TO HOLD UP A BRITISH SHIP. HOWEVER, THE COMMANDER OF THE *ROBIN* AND THE SAMSHUI HARBOUR-MASTER HAVE THE MATTER IN HAND, AND FOR THE BENEFIT OF BRITISH TRADE, IT IS TO BE HOPEFUL THAT THEY WILL BRING THEIR COMBINED ENERGIES TO BEAR ON THIS MATTER, WHICH IS OF VITAL IMPORTANCE TO SHIPPING TRADING IN THE WATERS OF THE DELTA.

THE MEMBERS OF THE ST. PATRICK'S CLUB ARE GIVING A CONCERT TO THEIR FRIENDS THIS EVENING, AT 8.30 P.M.

DURING THE HEARING OF A CASE IN THE SUPREME COURT THIS AFTERNOON THE PROCEEDINGS HAD TO BE SUSPENDED FOR A WHILE, ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS, WHILE PROCESSIONS OF CARS LOADED WITH IRON PLATES AND BARS ROLLED BY, RENDERING ALL SOUNDS INAUDIBLE IN THE COURT ROOM!

THOSE WHO WERE PRESENT IN MR. F. A. HAZELAND'S COURT YESTERDAY AFTERNOON WERE STARTLED FOR A WHILE. THE OVERHEAD ELECTRIC FAN, WHICH WAS IN MOTION AT THE TIME, BROKE, AND A PIECE OF THE FAN WAS FLUNG OUT INTO THE COMPOUND. USHER FOX PROMPTLY SWITCHED OFF THE CURRENT.

WONG TAK, AN INDIVIDUAL WHO ARRIVED IN THE COLONY EARLY THIS MORNING FROM CANTON, WAS REMOVED TO THE CENTRAL POLICE STATION AS SOON AS HE SET FOOT ASHORE FOR BEING FOUND IN POSSESSION OF A BUNDLE OF CLOTHING, THE PROPERTY OF A CLERK. PLACED BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND, AT THE MAGISTRACY TO-DAY, WONG ADMITTED STEALING THE BUNDLE FROM A PASSENGER ON BOARD THE STEAMER *KWONGCHOW*. HIS WORSHIP SENTENCED HIM TO THREE WEEKS' HARD LABOUR AND SIX HOURS' STOCKS.

MR. POLLOCK SUBMITTED THAT THIS WAS GOING OUTSIDE THE TRACK AND WAS IRRELEVANT. THE CHIEF JUSTICE SAID HE ASSUMED MR. SHARP UNDERSTOOD HIS POSITION.

MR. SHARP:—I ASSUME I DO.

WITNESS, CONTINUING, SAID HE DID NOT AGREE TO MAKE ANY REMISSION OF RENT. AFTER HE HAD SO DECLINED TO GIVE SUCH CONCESSION, HE RECEIVED A LETTER FROM MR. DEACON, LOOKER AND DEACON, DATED 12TH MARCH. THE DOCUMENT PRODUCED WAS A PRESS-COPY OF THAT LETTER. THAT LETTER ASKED FOR THE SAME CONCESSION. WITNESS REPLIED TO THAT LETTER. THE LETTER PRODUCED WAS HIS REPLY, IN WHICH HE SAID HE COULD NOT SEE HIS WAY TO GRANT THE CONCESSION ASKED FOR. THERE WAS NO FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE UPON THAT SUBJECT BETWEEN THEM.

ON THE 10TH APRIL, WITNESS WROTE TO DEFENDANT ENCLOSING A LETTER FROM THE *DAILY PRESS* IN WHICH THE LATTER COMPLAINED OF THE WORKMEN LETTING WATER INTO THEIR OFFICE, AND SAYING HE WOULD HOLD DEFENDANT RESPONSIBLE IF ANY DAMAGE WERE DONE. FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE FOLLOWED UPON THE SAME SUBJECT, WITNESS FORWARDING ON ALL LETTERS FROM THE *DAILY PRESS*. ON THE 12TH APRIL, WITNESS RECEIVED A LETTER FROM DEACON, LOOKER AND DEACON, IN WHICH THEY SAID THEY WERE INSTRUCTED THAT WITNESS HAD PROMISED DEFENDANT, THROUGH MR. BISNEY, TIME TO DO THE NECESSARY WORK OF REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS. WITNESS WROTE BACK TO SAY HE NEVER MADE ANY SUCH PROMISE, THROUGH MR. BISNEY, OR ANY ONE ELSE. WITNESS SAID DEFENDANT PERSONALLY REGARDING THE CONCESSIONS HE WAS ASKING. THAT WAS ON THE 24TH MAY, 1905, AT WITNESS'S HOUSE, WHERE DEFENDANT CALLED, AND ASKED FOR THE REMISSION OF RENT, SAYING THAT SOME MEMBERS OF HIS PARTY HAD CRIED OFF THEIR AGREEMENT, AND, MOREOVER, HE WAS HAVING TROUBLE WITH HIS CONTRACTOR. [TWO LETTERS WERE HERE PRODUCED DATED 12TH AND 22ND MAY, WRITTEN BY DEFENDANT TO WITNESS; THEY WERE DUPLICATES BUT DATED, AT ONE, THE SECOND, TEN DAYS LATER.] WITNESS ONLY RECEIVED THE ONE DATED 22ND.

THE WEATHER.

THE FOLLOWING REPORT IS FROM MR. F. G. FIGGS, FIRST ASSISTANT OF THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.—

ON THE 2ND AT 12.55 P.M. THE BAROMETER HAS F

as a hotel or boarding-house. Defendant never said that Disney had said the *Daily Press* were to go out of the premises in February, 1905, and that he, defendant, had been badly treated. At the one interview defendant only said that Disney bullied him, but he did not explain how, or in what the bullying consisted.

Mr. Pollock: Here is a letter from Chang Shun Koo to you, complaining that Disney had made him certain promises which had not been fulfilled. Did Chang Shun Koo refer to those promises to you?

Witness: He mentioned about being bullied, but did not refer to Disney's promises. As regards the *Daily Press* he said he thought the repairs could be carried out without interfering with them, but he found they couldn't.

Mr. Pollock: Did not Chang Shun Koo complain of something more serious than being bullied? Did he, not say he had been deceived?

Witness: No, he simply said bullied, and I told him he was a business man and should be able to look after himself.

Re-examined by Mr. Sharp, witness said, putting aside the question of whether the defendant did or did not get the keys in January, he knew he could have had them at any time—the place was always practically open. Defendant did not make any special charges against Mr. Disney, but mentioned the bullying in a casual way.

Mr. Disney, sworn, said he lived at the Hongkong Hotel. He was an estate broker, carrying on business in this Colony. He knew the premises the subject of this suit; he acted as broker for Mr. Ho Tung in the purchase from Messrs. Babington and Moly.

Witness here reiterated the terms of the purchase, and said prior to his negotiating on behalf of Ho Tung, Chang Shun Koo was negotiating for the purchase, but Ho Tung's negotiations went through.

Witness then spoke as to defendant's approaching him to secure a lease of the next house, saying it was to be used as a hotel or boarding-house. He arranged that lease with the Land Investment Co. Subsequently defendant approached him to arrange a further lease—of the house in dispute. That was about a week after the other lease had been settled. Witness then approached Mr. Ho Tung, and the latter made terms. Witness had no written record of those terms, but he remembered them. Witness here cited the terms as above.

The Court adjourned for fifteen minutes.

After the adjournment, Mr. Disney continued his evidence in corroboration of the evidence of the last witness, and said that, when he was negotiating for the lease, defendant said if it had not been for him (defendant) would have secured the purchase of the property on the same terms. Defendant said he would like the *Daily Press* to stay there permanently, as they were paying good rent, and the premises would not need so much alteration. That was said during the negotiations for the lease. The postscript referred to was a simple oversight on witness's part, and it was inserted without demur on the part of Chang Shun Koo. The agreement produced was written at witness's office and signed at Chang Shun Koo's house. Defendant asked witness to try to negotiate for the *Daily Press* to remain on, and witness saw Mr. Hale of that office, who said that another agreement had been entered into by which they were absolutely bound. It was not correct, as had been said, that witness informed defendant that the *Daily Press* would vacate in February, 1905. There was no foundation for that statement, nor for the statements made by Chang Shun Koo that witness promised him six months' vacant possession. There was no promise whatever as to what date the *Daily Press* would vacate. Witness did not then know the date himself. Their new premises were then occupied by Dowdell & Co., but witness did not know when that firm vacated the premises. In the negotiations for the sale and the subsequent lease witness acted for both sides. During the negotiations in Mr. Deacon's office Chang Shun Koo said he could not pay the \$7,500 cash security, and asked Ho Tung to accept a second mortgage on some other property in lieu thereof. Mr. Ho Tung accepted the suggestion. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining the signatures of the mortgagors to the lease it was agreed that Ho Tung should give the defendant an indemnity instead of the joinder. Mr. Victor Deacon made the suggestion of indemnity. The documents were drawn up in the office of Messrs. Deacon, Louker and Deacon, and duly signed, and they were delivered to defendant in witness's presence.

Defendant had told witness that the premises were to be used as a hotel or boarding-house. At the end of February or beginning of March defendant told witness that the syndicate had fallen through, and consequently the hotel scheme had also fallen through. He then asked witness to see Ho Tung and ask for some concession in rent, as he was in difficulty, as he could not find any tenants; his scheme and the syndicate had fallen through; the contractor was asking higher rates, and there were Chinese failures. Defendant asked the concession as a favour, and not at all as a right. The second mortgage was completed in March—that was the mortgage in lieu of cash security. Since the matter of the lease defendant had engaged witness to negotiate other transactions for him—one was a mortgage for \$5,000, in March. The second mortgage for the security was also negotiated in March. In May he negotiated the sale of his Zetland Street property, under written instructions from Chang Shun Koo. That was sold for \$165,000. The first business he was asked to do for defendant was the lease of No. 16, Des Vaux Road. Witness had no recollection of a letter dated 30th March, said to have been sent by Chang Shun Koo to witness, complaining that the *Daily Press* was still in the premises and had not vacated, as promised, in February. Chang Shun Koo had, as a matter of fact, begun to make all manner of complaints. A similar letter of the 14th April was produced, but witness had no recollection of receiving that letter, either. He had already asked Ho Tung for concessions as a favour, and they were

refused, and then the complaints began. The letter produced, dated 15th May, was written by witness to Chang Shun Koo, in which witness said he would ask for the concession from Ho Tung. He did ask for the concession and it was refused. He wrote that letter in Chang Shun Koo's office. Defendant very often asked witness to try and find tenants for him for the premises.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pollock, witness said he showed the letter produced to Ho Tung some time after the agreement had been signed. He did it casually, and was looking through papers when this happened to come to hand and he picked it up and showed it to him.

Mr. Pollock: Did you never show that authority to Ho Tung before the agreement was signed?

Witness: No, certainly not; I never show my documents to anyone—not in any instance. Defendant mentioned, two or three days before the 20th October, that he was willing to spend \$10,000 or \$15,000 on alterations. He finally came down to \$5,000, and so those terms were not mentioned in the document.

Mr. Pollock: If it was finally agreed that Chang Shun Koo was to spend money on the premises, why was it not mentioned in the agreement?

Witness: I suppose because it was quite understood, or its omission was an oversight. The letter of agreement produced, in duplicate, was in witness's handwriting. He could not tell which one he wrote first. As regards the clause "The lessor will have the benefit of the rents" he believed that was written at the same time as the rest of the section.

Mr. Pollock: Was it not squeezed in afterwards?

Witness: I very often make omissions and then on reading over a document at the time insert the omitted clause.

Mr. Pollock: Didn't Ho Tung—

Witness: No, he didn't.

Mr. Pollock: Mr. Disney, I am afraid we shall have a difficulty in believing you if you answer questions before they are asked—Did not Ho Tung, as a matter of fact, suggest to you to make that addition?

Witness: No, I had no conversation with Ho Tung on the subject.

Mr. Pollock: Is not all this talk about a hotel or boarding-house all talk and nonsense?

Witness: No, it is not. Chang Shun Koo gave me the plans and asked me to help him in establishing the business, and I put myself in communication with several hotel-keepers with reference to the business; Mr. Farmer of Macao for one.

Mr. Pollock: Then you represented both parties—Did you get commission from both sides?—Yes.

It must be a paying business—it is, or I would not be in it! The defendant was very anxious for the *Daily Press* to stop on the premises.

Mr. Pollock: Then I put it to you he did not want the premises for a hotel or boarding-house.—He said he did.

Mr. Pollock:—You have said you have no recollection of receiving certain letters. Have you a very bad memory?

Witness: No, I don't think I have a bad memory.

Mr. Pollock:—Here is a receipt for a letter you don't recollect; is that your signature?—Yes, it is—I receive lots of letters from him.

Mr. Pollock: Here's another showing you received a letter on the 12th May.

Witness:—I received several from that writer on the 12th May. Seeing the signatures I must have received a letter on the dates in question, though I have no recollection of them.

Witness, continuing, said that on the occasion he wrote the letter in Chang Shun Koo's office he had considerable conversation with him.

Mr. Pollock: You wrote that letter in consideration of Chang's handing you back a letter you had previously written?

Witness: No, I didn't.

Mr. Pollock: I put it to you that you did, and that he handed you back your letter telling him that the *Daily Press* would vacate in February, and you tore it up.

Witness: No, he did not, and I did not tear up any letter.

The case is proceeding.

#### WEST POINT BUILDING COLLAPSE.

##### NO FURTHER RESCUES.

Up to the time our representative left the scene of the collapse at West Point yesterday, the rescuing party were kept hard at work in clearing away the debris and searching for dead bodies; but up to eleven o'clock this morning there has been no report made that any more lives had been saved or any dead bodies recovered. All through the night the rescuing party were engaged in clearing house No. 226, and this morning the ground floor of that building was entirely cleared, but as we have already said, no more "finds" were made in this building.

**THOROUGHFARE BLOCKED.**  
Early this morning everyone connected with the collapse were on the hustles, and the street presented an animated appearance. The huge blocks of timber and other encumbrances removed from the ruins were heaped high near the side-channel, and as the coolies, who were employed to clear away the debris, were removing same by means of ropes, which they pulled into the road, the thoroughfare was of course blocked, and all traffic was diverted to Des Vaux Road.

##### CONTRACTOR'S COOLIES EMPLOYED.

One thing that struck us as conspicuous on our visit this morning was the absence of ambulances and dead carts, which yesterday lined up in the side-channel opposite the ruins. As the police think that there are no more people to be rescued, the force of firemen present on the scene was reduced to-day and the contract let to Sang Lee to remove the debris. There were only two firemen present, however,—Aris and McLennan—to supervise the work.

##### THE TEA AND CAKE SHOPS.

Just about daybreak this morning work at the wine shop was finished and attention was

turned to the two adjoining buildings. But it was not all easy going here, for, we were, informed by a fireman, it will take at least a couple of days before the rubbish from the tea and cake shops can be cleared. At present the floors are in an awkward position over the ground floor, and so far they have failed to shift them. They are now employed in clearing away the rubbish below the huge flooring, and then, when the way is clear, they will break through the wood-work obstruction.

**THE GRACIOUS ACT.**  
On making inquiries from different sources we learn that the cause of the collapse was due to the recent heavy rains, which soaked into the walls, causing the mortar to give.

**A GENEROUS DONOR.**

In connection with the collapse a graceful act has to be recorded, i.e., the kindness and thoughtfulness of Mr. F. Danenber, of the Royal Aerated Water Manufactory, who, hearing of the collapse, and knowing the hard work that the firemen would have to do in the matter, immediately despatched several baskets of aerated waters to the scene for the firemen to quench their thirst. This action on the part of Mr. Danenber is exceedingly creditable and, we were asked, through the medium of our columns, to tender Mr. Danenber the rescuing party's greatest thanks for his thoughtfulness.

**THE AFTERNOON'S WORK.**

Work of clearing away the debris was still being carried on vigorously despite the weather noon, but no discoveries were made beneath the rubbish heap. The rescuers have, however, not got far, and it is said they will be kept at it for the next two or three days.

##### RICKSHA ACCIDENT.

##### LADY'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Through the carelessness of two ricksha coolies, a ricksha accident happened in Wyndham Street yesterday morning in which the occupant of the vehicle—a European lady—was pitched into the street, but fortunately did not sustain any injury. The ricksha which was being drawn by two private coolies was seen to be coming down Arbutnott Road at a fast rate. The coolies did not have the presence of mind to check their speed before turning into Wyndham Street, but kept at the same rate. The result was that they made an attempt to turn into Wyndham Street, but at the speed they were going and the sharp turn they took, the vehicle was overturned and, as already stated, the lady was thrown off her seat. The accident occurred outside the District Sanitary Office, and a few gentlemen, who had witnessed the occurrence, assisted the lady back into her ricksha, and she drove away, fortunately none the worse for the narrow escape.

##### HONGKONG GYMNASIUM CLUB.

##### THIRD MEETING.

The programme of the third meeting to be held at the Happy Valley, on Saturday, 16th inst., weather permitting, is as follows:

4 P.M.—ONE MILE AND A QUARTER FLAT RACE. Handicap,—"or all" China ponies. Non-winning jockeys allowed 5 lb. Entrance fee \$5; 1st prize: A cup presented by and prize: \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

2.40 P.M.—LEMON CUTTING. Gallop past two posts (passing post on your right hand) on each of which a lemon (or potato) will be hung. At first post "Cut No." on the right (i.e., forward cut level with shoulder); at the post "Cut No. 2 on the right" (i.e., back cut level with shoulder). Points, 3 for a cut lemon; 1 for potato; 1 for style. First prize \$25; 2nd prize \$20; 3rd prize \$15.

1.50 P.M.—GYMNASIUM CLUB CHALLENGE CUP—Distance one mile.—Value to be determined by the committee.

4.30 P.M.—HURDLE RACE.—For China ponies. Catch weights at least 6 lb. Winners of an open race or open gulf race 5 lb. extra. Non-winning subscription gulfines allowed 5 lb. Non-winning jockeys allowed 5 lb. To be won by the pony scoring most marks in the races for the cup, counting 4 points for a first; 2 for a second; and 1 for a third. The benefit of marks already scored to pass with the pony on a sole. Any winner of the race to carry 5 lb. extra for each win in subsequent starts for the cup, but in the event of a pony carrying the penalty not winning, 2lb. to be deducted next time he starts. Penalties accumulate up to 15lb. Entrance fee of \$5 to go in the purchase of a memento to the winner of each race, and \$15 to second pony out of the Club funds.

At the conclusion of season a cup, value \$100, will be presented to the owner of the pony obtaining the second highest number of marks.

4.30 P.M.—LADIES' NOMINATION.—Each lady will be provided with 3 polo balls. Ladies to stand on the mud course, gentlemen (dismounted) on the grass course. Ponies may be held by maids. On the word "go" ladies will throw polo balls to gentlemen and as soon as a competitor has secured three, he can mount and ride to a point indicated and deposit polo balls in a basket. First past the post with three balls in basket to win. Polo balls must be carried in the hands; pockets, &c., may not be used.

Nine persons were killed, including a lieutenant, four soldiers, and two women.

The Marquis Sotomayor was wounded.

Numerous arrests were made.

**Obituary.**  
The death of Mr. Michael Davitt is announced.

**MAY CUP.**  
Weather permitting, the first round for the above Cup will be played to-day, and instant and the final on Monday, 5th, starting at 4.30 p.m. on both days. The following are the teams entered and the result of the draw:

V.K. & S.H. versus Civilians.  
Capt. Seddon W. J. Greson  
" Smith G. C. Maxon  
" Price M. Stewart  
" Bennett D. A. Menocal  
Royal West Kents versus Club Team;  
Capt. Joslin C. H. Ross  
Major-Pedley Capt. Ward  
Capt. Kitson " Coleman  
Lieut. H. D. Belgrave J. Noble

By kind permission of Capt. Savory, R.N., and Officers, the Band of H.M.S. *Dreadnought* will play during the afternoon on Monday. Members and their friends are invited to attend.

**SHIPPING AND MAILED.**  
MAILS DUE.

American (China) 3rd inst., 8 a.m.  
Indian (Kutang) 4th inst.  
German (Prins Waldemar) 4th inst.  
German (Zleven) 5th inst., 11 a.m.  
Canadian (Empress of India) 12th inst.

The s.s. *Borneo* left Sandakan via Banguey on 30th ult., p.m., and may be expected here on 5th inst., a.m.

The N. Y. K. *Bombay Line* s.s. *Tosa Maru* left Singapore for this port on 1st inst., and is expected here on 6th inst.

The P. M. S. Co.'s s.s. *China* will be due to arrive at this port from San Francisco via Japan and Manila, on Sunday, at 8 a.m.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Prins Waldemar* left Manila yesterday, at 5 p.m., and may be expected here on 4th inst., at daylight.

The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. *Tartar* arrived at Kobe at 5 p.m., on 31st ult., and left again at 3 a.m. Friday, for Yokohama, where she is due to arrive at 8 a.m., and 2nd inst.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Zleven* carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin on the 8th ult., left Singapore on 1st inst., at 8 a.m., and may be expected here on 5th inst., at 8 a.m.

#### TELEGRAMS.

##### "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

##### THE CUSTOMS CONTROL.

##### 1898 AGREEMENT, EFFECTIVE.

##### SIR ROBERT HART'S POWERS UNALTERED.

##### [From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 2nd June,

11.10 a.m.

The Chinese Government has considered the Note addressed by the British Charge d'Affaires in Peking, acting under instructions from his Government, relative to the control of the Imperial Maritime Customs.

China promises Great Britain that she will issue a declaration wherein she undertakes to state that the 1898 Agreement shall remain effective.

## Shipping—Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.  
AND  
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAV. CO., LTD.  
JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.  
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.  
TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,  
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA  
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

## EUROPEAN SERVICE.

FROM	OUTWARD STEAMERS	TO SAIL
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"STENTOR"	6th June.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MEMNON"	7th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PROMETHEUS"	14th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PATROCLUS"	14th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PING SUEY"	21st "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ORESTES"	28th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"OANFA"	5th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ASTYANAX"	5th "

## HOMEWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"JASON"	5th June.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"DEUCALION"	19th "
"GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"HYSON"	20th "
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"AJAX"	3rd July.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"PROMETHEUS"	17th "
"GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"PATROCLUS"	20th "
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"PING SUEY"	31st "

Taking cargo for Liverpool at London rates.

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

OPERATING IN CONJUNCTION WITH  
THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.  
AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL  
OVERLAND COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES  
OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

## EASTWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS	"STENTOR"	8th June.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"OANFA"	7th July.

## WESTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA and PACIFIC COAST	"KEEMUN"	14th June.
For Freight, apply to	"FEUER"	31st July.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1906.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"OHIELI"	5th June.
MANILA	"TEAN"	5th "
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"CHANGSHA"	7th "
SHANGHAI	"SHAOHSING"	9th "
WEI-HAI-WEI, CHEFOO and TIEN-Tsin	"KWEIYANG"	9th "
AMOY, MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"HUIHOW"	9th "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DAR-	"BUNGKIAH"	13th "
WIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK	"CHANGSHA"	29th "
TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE		

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking cargo and passengers at through rates for all New Zealand and other Australian ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1906.

## HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA  
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
RUBI	2540	R. Almond	MANILA	SATURDAY, 9th June, at Noon.
ZAFIRO	1540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 16th June, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; CO.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1906.

[7]

## HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC  
STEAMSHIP CO.

## FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

Steamship.

"ANGLO SAXON"..... About 10th July.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; CO.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1906.

MUTTON AND BEEF.

THE Undersigned is prepared to SUPPLY FRESH MUTTON and BEEF, at Moderate Price. Should patrons find any Meat supplied not to be fresh, full price will be refunded on the return of the Meat to the Stall.

TUNG WING,

No. 1 Stall, Central Market, Hongkong, 14th May, 1906. [56]

## NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that no change has been made in the Rates of Subscription to the Hongkong Telegraph and they are warned against paying more than TEN CENTS (10 cts.) per Single Copy.

THE MANAGER,

Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 1st September, 1905.

## Shipping—Steamers.

## Shipping—Steamers.

## THE ORIENTAL PACIFIC LINE.

## FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA PORTS.

## THE Steamship.

## "APPALACHEE"

will be despatched for the above Ports, about the 16th of June.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1906. [610]

## THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA-JAPAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

## FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

## THE Steamship.

## "INDRASAMHA"

Captain Wilkes, will be despatched as above, on or about the 30th June next.

If sufficient inducement is offered.

For Freight, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1906. [616]

## THE CHARTERED STEAMSHIP.

## "PROMETHEUS"

Captain Cornelissen, will be despatched as above, on TUESDAY, the 5th June, at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1906. [617]

## THE BEN LINE OF STEAMERS.

## FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

## THE Steamship.

## "BENMOHR"

Captain Webster, will be despatched as above, on or about 4th June.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON &amp; CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1906. [618]

## THE BEN LINE OF STEAMERS.

## FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

## THE Steamship.

## "ARRATOON APCAR"

Captain E. Fey, will be despatched for the above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th June, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON &amp; CO., LIMITED.

Agents.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1906. [619]

## THE AMBRIA.

Captain Wilkinson, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Godown at to A.M., Saturday, June 2nd.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

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No Fire Insurance will be effected.&lt;/

## Notice of Firm.

THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE.

DURING the absence from the Colony of the Undersigned, Mr. E. W. MAITLAND has been appointed ACTING SECRETARY of the above Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
JAMES WHITTALL,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1906. [66]

NIKKO CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS,

in all kinds of JAPANESE FINE ART CURIOS, TEA SETS, and SATSUMA WARE.

At Moderate Prices.

Orders Promptly Executed.

No. 5, ARSENAL STREET,  
Hongkong, 28th April, 1906. [510]

THE GOLDEN RIVIERA.

MONTE CARLO; THE CASINO.

"Ascenseur! A-a-ace-en-seur!" The long, clear musical cry of the lift-boy is the first sound I hear as I step out of the train at Monte Carlo. My ear regis ters it just as my nose registered the nocturnal fragrance of Cannes. I feel the click of memory. I remember before I forgot. The cry of the lift-boy at Monte Carlo is like the cry of the muezzin. It is a symbol. It is the voice of the siren city singing the song that lures even Ulysses into her arms. "Ascenseur!"

Monte Carlo is simply a lift lubricated with luxury. It dips down into the wealth of the world. It goes up full and comes down empty. It works with lovely grace and dangerous ease. It is lyrical larceny, the very poetry of theft. "Ascenseur!"

NITRATE OF SIN.

Monte Carlo is not a city. It is a machine, burnished like an exhibition model, with wheels of shining shops and hotels and restaurants, all driven by a piston-rod of pure gold—the Casino. Its fuel is humanity of all ranks and races from garçon to gold-god, prostitute to priest, Mr. Chamberlain to Dióro. If you were to put the whole world into a lemon-squeezer and crush it into a tumbler, one drop of the liquid would be Monte Carlo.

It is the extract of existence, the essence of life, the nitrate of sin. There is no sin that is not sinned here by the virtuous of vice.

It is paradise of depravity, a heaven of hell, a hell of a heaven. And over it all the Church smiles blandly, her foun-tion-sunk deep in lust and her stones cemented with iniquity.

The whirr of life is heard all day long before the florid portals of the Casino. Sitting on the terrace of the Hotel de Paris you see a Vanity Fair that surpasses even the rich panorama that unrolls itself outside the Café la Paix. The movement, the color, the fever, the innumerable types of men and women cannot be described. It is as if an invisible hand were shuffling mankind and dealing a thousand suits at once. The Paris Exposition of 1900 was a grey monotony compared with this brilliant discharge of character and fortune and physiognomy. I did not dream that the human face and form could permute so inexhaustibly.

## THE VESTIBULE.

The Casino doors are never still. Their hinges must be hot. Out and in go the world and his wife, the world and his mistress. To the right is the cloak-room, where you must leave your cane or umbrella or kodak or Baedeker. The quiet acolytes despoil you of all portables save your hat. You may not wear a cap or knickers. The Casino has its code of costume. At night ladies in low dresses are banned. "No décolleté" is the austere fiat of the convent whose nuns are the haute cocotte. It is the paradox of impro priety. M. Blanc exacts more than the decree of Queen Victoria's Court.

After watching your coat and cane shot up through the ceiling in a lift, and pocketing your metal number, you pass into a room crowded with peris at the gate of Paradise. Grav gentlemen at desks inspect your card. You sign your name and give your address. If you are not a citizen of Monaco you are handed a ticket admitting you to the gaming-rooms for the day. You then enter the vast vestibule. It is as the Central Hall of the House of Commons. It is always crowded. Lured women sit listlessly on the crimson benches that fringe the walls. Bare-headed men pace up and down the floor, smoking cigarettes, or reading the latest tape telegrams on an enormous board. Hurrah lean against the pillars, or eddy silkily to and fro. At one end there is a busy buffet. In front of it a superb band plays classical music. Hard by are displayed the lottery prizes—a trouousseau, diamonds, pearls, and other trifles.

## THE GAMBLING ROOMS.

Leaving the throbbing vestibule, you pass through one of three great doors, sternly guarded by men in black. The hot air chokes you. You gasp like a landed trout. I have breathed theatre air, church air, public meeting air, police-court air, Law Courts air, tube air, steam air, but I have never breathed anything like the Casino air. There is no tobacco smoke in it. Yes, the strong lust of gambling is stronger even than the strong lust of nicotine.

One vice slays another. Even the costliest wiles of the most elaborate beauty are stingless here. The loveliest courtesans of the world are hardly noticed. A famous gaisty actress trails her weary charms through unregarding groups. World-famous cocottes draped with diamonds are drowned in the delirium of gain and loss. I have never seen women thrust so low in male cyporeuse. The call of sex is silenced by the call of the croupier. Outside the Casino femininity is supreme—after half-past eleven. Only when the roulette wheel sleeps does the Wor-

ship of Bonaparte begin. Dreadful is the sorcery that triumphs over the sorcery of My Lady Nicotine and My Lady L'Amour!

Each of the rooms is as large as a theatre. They are pompously flamboyant with gilding and painting and violent ornament. The restless riot of the glaring walls add flaring electrolights provides a strange contrast to the immobile silence of the gamblers hanging like hives bees round the long green tables. The gamblers seldom speak. Their faces are like the faces of mutes. Dumbly they fling down their gold with supple skill that looks like careless negligence. One cocotte calls across a table to another. She is swiftly reprimanded. There is a vow of silence in this monastery. You may whisper. You may not talk loudly.

THE MEN IN BLACK.

Each table is garrisoned with men in black broadcloth, with black ties. They are like elders or churchwardens, or deacons, solemn, unsmiling, with eyes like needle points. Their business is surveillance, espionage, detection. Every watcher is watched by a watcher, who is watched by another, watchers behind him. Where the watchers end nobody knows. As I move from table to table I meet quiet slave eyes whose glances glide over me. If I turn I meet more smoothly vigilant seers. The place is all eyes. They haunt you. Now and then you see one of these dark phantoms speaking to a jewelled iniquity, and the self-tilled iniquity melts towards the vestibule.

The perfection of the Casino machine fascinates me. I cease to watch the players. I watch the watchers. But they vanish as I stare for the game of surveillance is played with subtle serenity. Every sentinel wears the ring of Gyges. The Casino employs shadows to shadow its clients. But the dim pressure of these shadows is like the pressure of the atmosphere. You breathe it, but you do not feel it. It is a viewing preventive. It quietly pushes trickery back into the trickster. The smartest scoundrels on earth are silently manacled by the smartest detectives on earth. But the handcuffs used are not made of steel. They are made of pure mind. The duel of wits is enthralling, but I think the Casino wins the battle. The man who made this marvellous machine was a genius. The men who drive it are geniuses. I have seen nothing like it in commerce, in the army, or in the navy. Loyola, Mulier, Booth, Whitley, and Kitchener are bunglers compared with General Blane. His Casino is the last word in need order, rigid discipline, polar organisation. It is the machine of machines. Ascenseur—James Douglas in Morning Leader.

## COMMERCIAL.

## WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoune & Co. write under date 1st inst.:—Business throughout the past week has been small and the closing quotations show a further depreciation in rates, notably in Banks and Indos.

Banks.—Hongkong & Shanghai Banks have experienced a heavy drop closing firm, however, at \$800 with buyers at this rate. Nationals are wanted at \$38.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons are quiet at \$360 and can be had at this rate. Unions are firm and in demand at \$800 and can probably be placed at a slightly higher rate. Sales are reported of North Chinas at Tls. 85. There is no change in Yangtze which are quoted at \$75.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires are offering at \$85. There are inquiries for Hongkong Fires at \$305.

Shipping.—China and Manilas are in request at \$200 after sales at this rate. Douglasses have buyers at \$40. Hongkong, Anton and Macao Steamboats are now asked for at \$242, but there are sellers at \$215. Indos have fallen to \$35 and close weak with sellers at this rate. Star Ferries have been fixed at \$30 and \$21 ex dividend for the old and new shares respectively. The Company held their eighth ordinary annual meeting on 30th ult., and in their report just issued the net earnings after payment for all working expenses were \$42,998 13. The amount at credit of profit and loss account after paying for repairs and placing \$8,700 to the credit of insurance fund is \$32,818 94, which has been appropriated as follows:—Directors' and auditor's fees \$1,100. Write off boats \$9,000. Dividend (1%) \$22,000 and carried forward to new account \$18,94.

Their hinge must be hot. Out and in go the world and his wife, the world and his mistress. To the right is the cloak-room, where you must leave your cane or umbrella or kodak or Baedeker. The quiet acolytes despoil you of all portables save your hat. You may not wear a cap or knickers. The Casino has its code of costume. At night ladies in low dresses are banned. "No décolleté" is the austere fiat of the convent whose nuns are the haute cocotte. It is the paradox of impro priety. M. Blanc exacts more than the decree of Queen Victoria's Court.

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TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.  
SELLING.

London—Bank T.T.	1/9/16
Do demand	2/1
Do 4 months' sight	2/1
Do 6 months' sight	2/1
Do 12 months' sight	2/1
Do 18 months' sight	2/1
Do 24 months' sight	2/1
Do 30 months' sight	2/1
Do 36 months' sight	2/1
Do 42 months' sight	2/1
Do 48 months' sight	2/1
Do 54 months' sight	2/1
Do 60 months' sight	2/1
Do 66 months' sight	2/1
Do 72 months' sight	2/1
Do 78 months' sight	2/1
Do 84 months' sight	2/1
Do 90 months' sight	2/1
Do 96 months' sight	2/1
Do 102 months' sight	2/1
Do 108 months' sight	2/1
Do 114 months' sight	2/1
Do 120 months' sight	2/1
Do 126 months' sight	2/1
Do 132 months' sight	2/1
Do 138 months' sight	2/1
Do 144 months' sight	2/1
Do 150 months' sight	2/1
Do 156 months' sight	2/1
Do 162 months' sight	2/1
Do 168 months' sight	2/1
Do 174 months' sight	2/1
Do 180 months' sight	2/1
Do 186 months' sight	2/1
Do 192 months' sight	2/1
Do 198 months' sight	2/1
Do 204 months' sight	2/1
Do 210 months' sight	2/1
Do 216 months' sight	2/1
Do 222 months' sight	2/1
Do 228 months' sight	2/1
Do 234 months' sight	2/1
Do 240 months' sight	2/1
Do 246 months' sight	2/1
Do 252 months' sight	2/1
Do 258 months' sight	2/1
Do 264 months' sight	2/1
Do 270 months' sight	2/1
Do 276 months' sight	2/1
Do 282 months' sight	2/1
Do 288 months' sight	2/1
Do 294 months' sight	2/1
Do 300 months' sight	2/1
Do 306 months' sight	2/1
Do 312 months' sight	2/1
Do 318 months' sight	2/1
Do 324 months' sight	2/1
Do 330 months' sight	2/1
Do 336 months' sight	2/1
Do 342 months' sight	2/1
Do 348 months' sight	2/1
Do 354 months' sight	2/1
Do 360 months' sight	2/1
Do 366 months' sight	2/1
Do 372 months' sight	2/1
Do 378 months' sight	2/1
Do 384 months' sight	2/1
Do 390 months' sight	2/1
Do 396 months' sight	2/1
Do 402 months' sight	2/1
Do 408 months' sight	2/1
Do 414 months' sight	2/1
Do 420 months' sight	2/1
Do 426 months' sight	2/1
Do 432 months' sight	2/1
Do 438 months' sight	2/1
Do 444 months' sight	2/1
Do 450 months' sight	2/1
Do 456 months' sight	2/1
Do 462 months' sight	2/1
Do 468 months' sight	2/1
Do 474 months' sight	2/1
Do 480 months' sight	2/1
Do 486 months' sight	2/1
Do 492 months' sight	2/1
Do 498 months' sight	2/1
Do 504 months' sight	2/1
Do 510 months' sight	2/1
Do 516 months' sight	2/1
Do 522 months' sight	2/1
Do 528 months' sight	2/1
Do 534 months' sight	2/1
Do 540 months' sight	2/1
Do 546 months' sight	2/1
Do 552 months' sight	2/1
Do 558 months' sight	2/1
Do 564 months' sight	2/1
Do 570 months' sight	2/1
Do 576 months' sight	2/1
Do 582 months' sight	2/1
Do 588 months' sight	2/1
Do 594 months' sight	2/1
Do 600 months' sight	2/1
Do 606 months' sight	2/1
Do 612 months' sight	2/1
Do 618 months' sight	2/1
Do 624 months' sight	2/1
Do 630 months' sight	2/1
Do 636 months' sight	2/1
Do 642 months' sight	2/1
Do 648 months' sight	2/1
Do 654 months' sight	2/1
Do 660 months' sight	2/1
Do 666 months' sight	2/1
Do 672 months' sight	2/1
Do 678 months' sight	2/1
Do 684 months' sight	2/1
Do 690 months' sight	2/1
Do 696 months' sight	2/1
Do 702 months' sight	2/1
Do 708 months' sight	2/1
Do 714 months' sight	2/1
Do 720 months' sight	2/1
Do 726 months' sight	2/1
Do 732 months' sight	2/1
Do 738 months' sight	2/1
Do 744 months' sight	2/1
Do 750 months' sight	2/1
Do 756 months' sight	2/1
Do 762 months' sight	2/1

## Mails.

**MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES**  
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON,  
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA,  
ADEN, EGYPT, MAR-  
SEILLES, LONDON,  
HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND  
BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "SALAZIE,"  
Captain A. Allard, will be despatched for  
MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 12th  
June, at 1 P.M.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading  
issued for above ports, and for Australia with  
prompt transhipment at Colombo.

Cargo also booked for principal places in  
Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:-

S.S. OCEANIEN ..... 26th June.

S.S. TOURANE ..... 10th July.

S.S. TONKIN ..... 24th July.

S.S. ARMAND BEHIC ..... 7th August.

S.S. ERNEST SIMONS ..... 21st August.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1906.



**THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

STEAM FOR  
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,  
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN  
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND  
LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,  
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERI-  
CAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

**AN APPEAL**  
THE SUPERIORITY OF THE ITALIAN  
CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most  
respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of  
Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind  
patronage and support, and desires to state that  
she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds  
of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs  
and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Un-  
derwear, Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery,  
Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiority will also be most grateful  
for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made  
into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools,  
who are taught by the Sisters.

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1906.

## Intimations.

**CUTLER, PALMER & CO.**

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

OF  
LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

Per Case.

\$22.50

BRANDY

20.00

"

16.75

"

20.00

WHISKY, PALL MALL

12.50

JOHN WALKER & SONS OLD HIGHLAND

10.50

C. P. & CO.'S SPECIAL BLEND

20.00

PORT WINE, INVALIDS

13.75

DOURO

20.00

SHERRY, AMOROSO

16.00

LA TORRE

40.50

BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.

THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO

**SIEMSEN & CO.,  
HONGKONG AGENTS.**

Hongkong, 15th November, 1905.

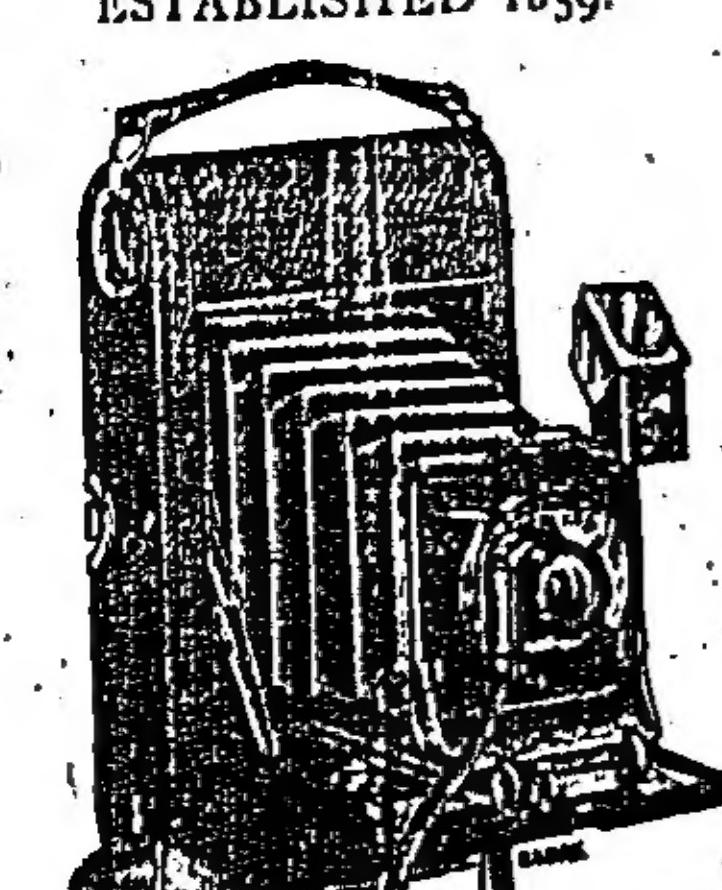
**ACHEE & CO.**  
ESTABLISHED 1859.

FURNITURE,

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

REQUISITES

&c., &c., &c.



Telephone 256.

AMATEUR WORK Receives PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION.  
Hongkong, 16th May, 1905.

DEPOT

FOR

EASTMAN'S

KODAKS, FILMS,

AND

ACCESSORIES.

## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOURIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER RESERVE.	LAST REPORT. AT WORKING- ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT CURRENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATION.
<b>BANKS.</b>								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation .....	80,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,000,000 \$9,500,000 \$250,000 }	\$1,699,777	{ \$1 15/- div. and \$1 bonus @ ex 2/09/16 \$26.87 for 2nd half-year 1905 .....	5%	\$800
<b>NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.</b>								
National Bank of China, Limited .....	99,925	\$7	\$5	{ \$12,735 \$150,000 }	\$74,099	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1905 .....	"	\$38
<b>MARINE INSURANCES.</b>								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited .....	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$147,805 }	\$211,540	\$20 for 1904 .....	5 1/2	\$360
<b>North China Insurance Company, Limited.</b>								
North China Insurance Company, Limited .....	10,000	\$15	\$5	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 50,000 }	Tls. 302,053	Interim div. of 7/6 on account 1905 .....	5 1/2	Tls. 85 sales
<b>UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.</b>								
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited .....	10,000	\$250	\$100	{ \$2,000,000 \$40,000 \$331,131 \$1,153,844 \$560,279 \$800,000 }	\$2,792,271	Interim div. of \$30 for 1905 .....	5 %	1800 buyers
<b>Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited.</b>								
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited .....	8,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$229,488 \$15,527 }	\$508,334	\$2 and \$3 special dividend for 1904 .....	8 1/2 %	\$175
<b>Fire Insurances.</b>								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited .....	20,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$6,000 \$261,638 }	\$344,068	\$6 for 1904 .....	7 %	\$85
<b>HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.</b>								
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited .....	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$6,000 \$88,941 }	\$6,563	\$1 for 1905 .....	7 1/2 %	\$21
<b>CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.</b>								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited .....	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$80,000 \$88,941 }	Nil.	\$3 for year ended 30.6.1905 .....	8 1/2 %	\$40 buyers
<b>Douglas Steamship Company, Limited.</b>								
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited .....	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$250,000 \$600,000 }	\$2,080	\$1 for 2nd half-year making \$2 for 1905 .....	8 %	\$244 buyers
<b>HONGKONG, CANTON &amp; MACAO STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.</b>								
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamship Co., Ltd. ....	10,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$154,331 \$120,000 }	\$4,435	1/2 @ 1/10 = \$6.29.51 for 1904 .....	7 1/2 %	\$80
<b>INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.</b>								
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited .....	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$241,150 \$3,999 }	Tls. 23,156	Final Tls. 3 making Tls. 5 for 1905 .....	8 %	Tls. 63 buyers
<b>SHANGHAI TUG AND LIGHTER COMPANY, LIMITED.</b>								
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited (Preference) .....	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$100,000 }	\$107,815	Final Tls. 4 making Tls. 3 for 1905 .....	7 1/2 %	Tls. 51 buyers
<b>Shell Transport and Trading Company, Limited.</b>								
Shell Transport and Trading Company, Limited .....	2,000,000	\$1	\$1	{ \$4,144 \$65,000 }	\$218	1/5 (Coupon No. 6) for 1905 .....	4 %	\$30 ex div.
<b>"Star" Ferry Company, Limited.</b>								
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited .....	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ \$10,000 \$3,547 }	Tls. 35,479	\$1.50 for year ending 30.4.1906 .....	5 %	\$31 ex div.
<b>Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited.</b>								
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited .....	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$18,000 \$4,800 }	Tls. 13,913	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 4 for 1905 .....	9 1/2 %	Tls. 41 buyers
<b>REFINERIES.</b>								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited .....	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$850,000 \$450,000 }	\$40,914	Final of \$15 making \$23 for 1905 .....	15 %	\$165
<b>Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited.</b>								
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited .....	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ none }	Tls. 3,723	\$2 for 1897 .....	...	\$25
<b>Perak Sugar</b>								